सिविल सेवा (प्रारंभिक) टेस्ट सीरीज़-2024

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

Test Code: P1/P2/P3-2415

परीक्षण पुस्तिका

सामान्य अध्ययन

टेस्ट – 15

C

समय : दो घण्टे **पूर्णांक : 200**

अनुदेश

1. **परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के तुरन्त बाद, आप इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका की पड़ताल अवश्य कर लें कि इसमें कोई बिना छपा, फटा या छूटा हुआ पृष्ठ अथवा प्रश्न आदि न हो। यदि ऐसा हो तो इसे सही परीक्षण पुस्तिका से बदल लीजिए।**
2. **उत्तर-पत्रक में सही स्थान पर परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम A, B, C या D यथास्थिति स्पष्ट रूप से कूटबद्ध कीजिये।**
3. इस पंक्ति के साथ में दिये गए कोष्ठक में आपको अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखना है। परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर **और कुछ न** लिखें।
4. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका में **100** प्रश्नांश (प्रश्न) दिये गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी में छपा है। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश में चार प्रत्युत्तर (उत्तर) दिये गए हैं। इनमें से एक प्रत्युत्तर को चुन लें जिसे आप उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना चाहते हैं। यदि आपको ऐसा लगे कि एक से अधिक प्रत्युत्तर सही हैं तो उस प्रत्युत्तर को अंकित करें जो आपको सर्वोत्तम लगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश के लिये केवल एक ही प्रत्युत्तर चुनना है।
5. आपको अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तर अलग से दिये गए उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में दिये गए निर्देश देख लें।
6. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
7. इससे पहले कि आप परीक्षण पुस्तिका के विभिन्न प्रश्नांशों के प्रत्युत्तर उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित करना शुरू करें, आपको प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ प्रेषित अनुदेशों के अनुसार कुछ विवरण उत्तर-पत्रक में देने हैं।
8. आप अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तरों को उत्तर-पत्रक में भरने के बाद तथा परीक्षा के समापन पर केवल उत्तर-पत्रक अधीक्षक को सौंप दें। आपको अपने साथ परीक्षण पुस्तिका ले जाने की अनुमति है।
9. कच्चे काम के लिये कुछ पत्रक परीक्षण पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न हैं।
10. **गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड:**

    वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न-पत्रों में उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिये गए गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड दिया जाएगा।

    (i) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं। उम्मीदवार द्वारा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये दिये गए एक गलत उत्तर के लिये प्रश्न हेतु नियत किये गए अंकों का **एक-तिहाई** दंड के रूप में काटा जाएगा।

    (ii) यदि कोई उम्मीदवार एक से अधिक उत्तर देता है, तो इसे **गलत उत्तर** माना जाएगा, चाहे दिये गए उत्तरों में से एक उत्तर सही हो, उस प्रश्न के लिये उपर्युक्तानुसार ही दंड दिया जाएगा।

    (iii) यदि उम्मीदवार द्वारा कोई प्रश्न हल नहीं किया जाता है, अर्थात् उम्मीदवार द्वारा उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उस प्रश्न के लिये **कोई दण्ड नहीं** दिया जाएगा।

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

***ध्यान दें :* अनुदेशों का अंग्रेज़ी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर छपा है।**

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1. सिंधु घाटी स्थल शोर्तुघई के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह स्थल अफगानिस्तान में गोमल नदी के तट पर स्थित है।
2. यहाँ मूँगफली की कृषि के साक्ष्य मिले हैं।
3. कालीबंगन के ही समान यहाँ भी जुते हुए खेतों के साक्ष्य मिलते हैं।
4. इस स्थल पर शुष्क कृषि की जाती थी, यहाँ सिंचाई के साक्ष्य नहीं मिलते हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही **नहीं** हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

2. 'यह भारतीय दर्शन की छह आस्तिक शाखाओं में से एक है, इसने अनुष्ठानों के स्थान पर ज्ञान को प्रमुखता दी, इसने उपनिषदों में उल्लिखित ब्रह्म की खोज पर अधिक बल दिया, हालाँकि इसने वेदों को प्रमुख माना। साथ ही इस शाखा का मानना था कि सभी कुछ ब्रह्म का एक अंश है।'
उपर्युक्त विवरण में प्राचीन भारत के किस दार्शनिक संप्रदाय की चर्चा की जा रही है?

(a) सांख्य
(b) चार्वाक
(c) पूर्व मीमांसा
(d) वेदांत (उत्तर मीमांसा)

3. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ऋग्वैदिक काल में दैनिक श्रम की कोई अवधारणा नहीं थी।
2. 'कम्माकार' पद जो कि दैनिक श्रम को संदर्भित करता है। पहली बार महाजनपद काल के दौरान सामने आया।
3. मौर्यकालीन ग्रंथों में 'बलि' की अवधारणा मिलती है जो करों के बदले श्रम कार्य को दर्शाता है।
4. गुप्तकाल के दौरान 'विष्टि' की अवधारणा मिलती है जो राज्य को श्रम के रूप में कर भुगतान को दर्शाती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

4. 'अरियसच्चानि' का सिद्धांत प्राचीन भारत के निम्नलिखित में से किस धर्म से संबंधित है?

(a) ऋग्वैदिक धर्म *(b)* बौद्ध धर्म
(c) जैन धर्म *(d)* लोकायत संप्रदाय

5. भारत के प्राचीन इतिहास में, 'संथागार' और 'शलाका-गहपक' पद संबंधित हैं:

(a) संघ में महिलाओं के लिये मठवासी नियम।
(b) गणसंघों में निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया
(c) जैन धर्म के लिये प्राचीन चर्च परंपरा।
(d) ऋग्वैदिक काल में गोधन के लिये कबीलाई संघर्ष।

6. संगम युग के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सती प्रथा, जो उत्तर भारत में मौजूद थी, का संगम समाज में कोई उल्लेख नहीं मिलता है।
2. संगम युग में विधवाएँ बहिष्कृत थीं और इनसे संयमित जीवन जीने की अपेक्षा की जाती है।
3. शिव और मुरुगन, संगम काल के प्रमुख देवता थे। इस समय किसी देवी के साक्ष्य नहीं मिलते हैं।
4. दुल्हन के पिता की ओर से दूल्हे को उपहार के रूप में दहेज देने की प्रथा संगम समाज में प्रचलित थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

7. सूची–I में उल्लिखित पुरातात्त्विक शैलचित्रों का सूची–II में स्थित स्थानों से मिलान कीजिये:

	सूची–I		*सूची–II*
A.	वराह अवतार में विष्णु पृथ्वी को संरक्षित करते हुए	1.	लेपाक्षी मंदिर
B.	अर्जुन की तपस्या	2.	मामल्लपुरम
C.	महेश मूर्ति	3.	उदयगिरि गुफाएँ
D.	शिव एक सूकर का पीछा करते हुए	4.	एलिफेंटा की गुफाएँ

नीचे दिये गए कूट से सही विकल्प चुनिये:

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	3	2	4	1

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1. Consider the following statements regarding Indus Valley site Shortughai:

1. It is located on the banks of Gomal River in Afghanistan.
2. It shows evidence of groundnut cultivation.
3. Like Kalibangan, evidences of ploughed fields are also found at Shortughai.
4. Dry farming was practiced at this site, with no evidence of irrigation.

How many of the above statements are ***not*** correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

2. 'It is one of the six Astika schools of Indian philosophy, it gave prominence to jnana (knowledge) over sacrifice, it inquired into the Brahmana as mentioned in the Upanshadic text, but at the same time considered vedas as infallible. The school considered that all thigs were part of Brahmana.' Which philosophical school of ancient India is being discussed in the above-mentioned description?

(a) Samkhya
(b) Charvaka
(c) Purva Mimansa
(d) Vedanta (Uttar Mimansa)

3. Consider the following statements:

1. There was no concept of wage labourers in the Rig Vedic period.
2. The *'Kammakara'* term denoting wage labour, first appears during the Mahajanapada period.
3. The Mauryan period texts refer to the concept of *'Bali'* which denotes labour work in lieu of taxes.
4. During Gupta period, concept of *'Vishti'* started which denotes the tax payment in form of labour to the state.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

4. The doctrine of 'Ariya-Sachchani' belongs to which of the following religions of Ancient India?

(a) Rig Vedic Religion *(b)* Buddhism
(c) Jainism *(d)* Lokayata

5. In the ancient history of India, the terms 'Santhagara', and '*S*alaka-gahapaka' are related to:

(a) Monastic rules for women in buddhist *sangha*.
(b) Procedure of decision-making in the *gana-sanghas.*
(c) Ancient church tradition for Jainism.
(d) Tribal fights over cow wealth during the Rig Vedic period.

6. Consider the following statements with reference to Sangam age:

1. The practice of Sati, which was present in north India, finds no mention in the Sangam society.
2. Widows in Sangam age were ostracized, and supposed to live an austere life.
3. Shiva and Murugan, were prominent gods of Sangam period. There were no female goddess.
4. The custom of dowry as a gift from the bride's father to the groom, was in vogue in the Sangam society.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

7. Match the archaeological depiction mentioned in List I with the places they are located in List II:

List-I	*List -II*
A. Vishnu in Varaha avatar rescuing Earth	1. Lepakshi temple
B. Arjuna's Penance	2. Mammalapuram
C. Mahesh Murthi	3. Udaigiri caves
D. Shiva chasing a boar	4. Elephanta caves

Select the correct option, from the codes given below:

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	3	2	4	1

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8. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत में सोने के सिक्के सबसे पहले हिंद-यवनों ने जारी किये थे।
2. गुप्त शासक पहले ऐसे शासक थे जिन्होंने अपने सिक्कों पर देवी लक्ष्मी की छवि अंकित की थी।
3. सिक्कों पर बुद्ध का चित्रण सबसे पहले कनिष्क ने शुरू किया था, जहाँ उन्होंने बुद्ध को शाक्यमुनि के रूप में चित्रित किया था।
4. हिंद-यवन शासक अगाथोकल्स ने एक विशिष्ट सिक्का जारी किया था, जिसके अग्र भाग पर बलराम एवं पृष्ठ भाग पर कृष्ण थे।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

9. एक्स नामक एक शक्तिशाली शासक, जिसकी सत्ता का केंद्र उत्तर भारत में स्थित था, पूरे भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप पर विजय प्राप्त करने के प्रयास में प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के एक अन्य प्रमुख शक्तिशाली शासक वाई से हार गया था, जिसका वर्णन उसके मंत्री ने कर्नाटक के मेगुती मंदिर में संस्कृत में एक अभिलेख के माध्यम से किया था। इस संघर्ष को एक चीनी इतिहासकार ने भी अपने यात्रा वृतांत में लिखा था, बाद में इस विजयी शासक वाई को वातापी की लड़ाई में पल्लव शासक नरसिंहवर्मन प्रथम ने हराया था। शासक वाई कौन था?

(a) कृष्ण प्रथम *(b)* अमोघवर्ष
(c) सिमुक प्रथम *(d)* पुलकेशिन द्वितीय

10. बौद्ध धर्म की महायान शाखा के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. थेरवाद शाखा के विपरीत, जिसने अपने साहित्य के लिये पाली का उपयोग किया, महायान शाखा ने संस्कृत को अपनाया।
2. थेरवाद शाखा का उद्देश्य निर्वाण प्राप्त करना था,जबकि महायान शाखा का उद्देश्य बुद्धत्व प्राप्त करना था।
3. थेरवाद में बुद्ध को भगवान के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि महायान में उन्हें एक महान शिक्षक के रूप में देखा जाता है।
4. बोधिसत्व की अवधारणा महायान से शुरू हुई थी, थेरवाद के पास बोधिसत्व की कोई अवधारणा नहीं थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

11. कौटिल्य का अर्थशास्त्र 'षड्-गुण्य' का वर्णन करता है, यह पद निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है

(a) गुप्तचरों का प्रबंधन
(b) अंतर्राज्यीय नीति
(c) कुटिल लोगों के लिये दांडिक विधियाँ
(d) नगर समितियाँ

12. जैन दर्शन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह आत्मा के अस्तित्व को तो स्वीकार करता है परंतु आत्मा के रूपांतरण को नहीं मानता।
2. यह कर्म को वह कारण मानता है जिसके कारण कोई मोक्ष प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता।
3. मोक्ष प्राप्त करने के लिये सम्यक् ज्ञान के मार्ग की वकालत करता है।
4. यह मोक्ष प्राप्ति के लिये निर्वाण को पूर्व शर्त मानता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

13. 'शुंगम-तविर्त' की उपाधि से सम्मानित, यह चोल शासक व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों के लिये प्रसिद्ध है, जिसमें चीन में व्यापारियों का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजना और श्री विजय साम्राज्य के साथ व्यापार संबंधों को गहरा करना शामिल है। इसने सम्राट की प्रशंसा का वर्णन करने वाली चेयनकोंटार की प्रसिद्ध तमिल कविता कलिनकट्टुप्पारानी के साथ साहित्य का भी संरक्षण किया।
उपर्युक्त विवरण किस चोल सम्राट की ओर संकेत कर रहा है?

(a) राजेंद्र प्रथम *(b)* विक्रम चोल
(c) आदित्य प्रथम *(d)* कुलोतुंग प्रथम

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8. Consider the following statements:

1. Indo-Greeks were the first to issue gold coins in India.
2. Guptas were the first one who ascribed the image of Goddess Lakshmi on their coins.
3. The depiction of Buddha on coins was first started by the Kanishka, where he depicted the Buddha as Shakyamuni.
4. Indo-Greek king Agathocles, minted the peculiar coin where Balrama was on the obverse and Krishna on the reverse.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

9. A powerful king named X , whose seat of power was located in north India, in pursuit of conquest of the entire Indian subcontinent was defeated by a powerful King of Peninsular India named Y, which was commemorated by his minister through an inscription in Sanskrit at the Meguti temple in Karnataka. This conflict was also noted by one Chinese historian in his travelogues, later this victorious king Y was defeated by Pallava King Narsimhavarman I at the Battle of Vatapi. Who was King Y?

(a) Krishna I *(b)* Amoghvarsha
(c) Simuka I *(d)* Pulakesin II

10. Consider the following statements regarding Mahayana Buddhism:

1. Unlike Theravada school which used Pali for its literature, the Mahayana school adopted Sanskrit.
2. While the Theravada school, aimed at achieving Nirvana, the Mahayana school aimed at achieving Buddhahood.
3. In Theravada, buddha is seen to be a God, while Mahayana, ascribes to him as a Great teacher.
4. Concept of Boddhisattvas was started with Mahayana, Theravada had no concept of Boddhisattva.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

11. Kautilya's Arthashashtra talks about *'shad-gunya'*. To which of the following the term relates to?

(a) Management of spies
(b) Inter-state policy
(c) Criminal laws for removal of deceitful people
(d) Municipal committees

12. Consider the following statements with reference to Jaina philosophy:

1. It accepts the existence of soul but doesn't believe in transmigration of soul.
2. It considers Karma as the reason due to which one cannot attain *Moksha*.
3. It advocates the path of right knowledge to attain *Moksha*.
4. It considers nirvana a pre-condition for attaining moksha.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

13. Given the title of 'Shungam-Taviratta', this Chola king is famous for his steps taken for promoting trade, which includes sending an embassy of merchants to China and deepening trade relations with Sri Vijaya kingdom. He also patronized literature with the famous Tamil poem Kalinkattupparani by Cheyankontar, written in praise of the emperor.
The above description is referring to which of the Chola emperors?

(a) Rajendra I *(b)* Vikrama Chola
(c) Aditya I *(d)* Kulottunga I

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14. चोल काल के दौरान प्रशासन के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. चोल साम्राज्य में सभी ब्रह्मदेय गाँवों को कर-मुक्त दर्ज़ा प्राप्त था।
2. उर ब्रह्मदेय गाँवों की ग्राम सभा थी।
3. सभा गैर-ब्रह्मदेय गाँवों की ग्राम सभा थी जोकि राजस्व एकत्र करने के लिये ज़िम्मेदार थी।
4. 'तानियूर' गैर-ब्रह्मदेय गाँव थे जिन्हें नाडु के भीतर स्वायत्त दर्ज़ा प्राप्त था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही नहीं हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) सभी चार

15. प्राचीन भारत के निम्नलिखित राजवंशों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वकाटक
2. मैत्रक
3. सातवाहन
4. वर्मन
5. पल्लव

उपर्युक्त में से कितने राजवंश गुप्तों के समकालीन थे?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

16. गुप्त साम्राज्य के प्रशासन के संदर्भ में, अधिष्ठान अधिकरण का संबंध था

(a) व्यापारियों की श्रेणि
(b) राजकीय दरबार में मंत्रिपरिषद
(c) राजस्व संग्रहण एवं लेखापरीक्षा निकाय
(d) ज़िला प्रशासन में शामिल समिति

17. दक्षिण भारत के भक्ति आंदोलन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अंडाल एकमात्र अलवार महिला संत हैं जिन्हें 'दक्षिण की मीरा' के नाम से जाना जाता है।
2. नयनार और अलवार संत मूलत: भक्ति परंपरा से संबंधित थे जोकि समाज से विरक्त और ईश्वर के प्रति समर्पित थे।
3. यद्यपि यह एक समतावादी आंदोलन था, जिसने अस्पृश्यता की निंदा की, किंतु कोई भी नयनार और अलवार संत अस्पृश्य नहीं थे।
4. नयनार और अलवार संत स्वयं को ईश्वर का दास मानते थे।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

18. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा बौद्ध स्थल बुद्ध के जीवन इतिहास से संबंधित ***नहीं*** है?

(a) साँची *(b)* लुंबिनी
(c) राजगृह *(d)* श्रावस्ती

19. महाबलीपुरम में पल्लव समूह के मंदिरों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. महाबलीपुरम का माम्मलपुरम नाम नरसिम्हन द्वितीय के दूसरे नाम पर है, जिसका उपनाम 'माम्मल' था जिसका अर्थ पहलवान होता है।
2. नरसिम्हन द्वितीय द्वारा निर्मित तट मंदिर पूर्णत: एक शैव मंदिर है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

20. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. गांधार शैली में, बुद्ध के प्रभामंडल को अलंकृत किया गया है, जबकि मथुरा शैली में यह साधारण है।
2. दोनों कंधों को ढके हुए सिलवट युक्त पारदर्शी परिधान गांधार शैली की विशेषता है।
3. गांधार शैली में ग्रे शिस्ट पत्थर का उपयोग, गांधार शैली में विदेशी प्रभाव का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है।
4. मथुरा शैली में बुद्ध के परिधानों में कोई सिलवटें दिखाई नहीं देतीं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

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14. Consider the following statements regarding administration during the Chola period:

1. All the brahmadeya villages had a tax-free status in the Chola kingdom.
2. Ur was the village assembly of Brahmadeya villages.
3. Sabha was the village assembly of Non-Brahmadeya villages. responsible for collecting revenue.
4. 'Taniyurs' were non-Brahmadeya villages having autonomous status within Nadu .

How many of the above statements are ***not*** correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

15. Consider the following dynasties of Ancient India:

1. Vakatakas
2. Maitrak
3. Satvahanas
4. Varmans
5. Pallavas

How many of the above dynasties were the contemporaries of Guptas?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* All five

16. With reference to administration of Gupta empire, *Adhisthana Adhikarna* was related to

(a) Guild of Merchants
(b) Council of Ministers at the imperial court
(c) Revenue collecting and auditing body
(d) Committee involved in district administration

17. Consider the following statements with reference to Bhakti movement of south India:

1. Andal is the only female Alwar saint known as the 'Meera of the South.'
2. The Nayanar and Alvar saints were essentially ascetics, recluse from the society and devoted to God.
3. Though an egalitarian movement, which condemn untouchability, no Nayanar or Alvar saint were untouchables.
4. Both Nayanar and Alvar saints appealed to a personal God, describing themselves as its slave.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

18. Which of the following Buddhist sites is not related to the life history of Buddha?

(a) Sanchi *(b)* Lumbini
(c) Rajgriha *(d)* Sarvasti

19. Consider the following with reference to the Pallava group of temples at Mahabalipuram:

1. The name Mammalapuram of Mahabalipuram is after the other name of Narsimhan II who was nicknamed 'Mammala' meaning wrestler.
2. The Shore temple built by Narshimhan II is entirely a Shaiva shrine.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

20. Consider the following statements:

1. In Gandhara school, Buddha's halo is profusely decorated, while it is simple in Mathura school imagery.
2. Transparent drapery with pleats covering both the shoulders is a characteristic of Gandhara school.
3. Use of Grey Schist stone in Gandhara school, represents the foreign influence in Gandhara school.
4. In the Mathura school there are no pleats visible in the Buddha's drapery.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

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21. प्राचीन भारत की कई प्रसिद्ध प्रेम कहानियों में से एक, वत्स के शासक उदयन और अवंती के शासक प्रद्योत की बेटी वासवदत्ता की प्रेम कहानी ने कई प्राचीन कवियों और नाटककारों की कल्पना पर अपना प्रभाव छोड़ा है, नीचे दी गई साहित्यिक कृतियों में से कौन-सी उपर्युक्त कहानी पर आधारित ***नहीं*** है?

(a) स्वप्नवासवदत्ता (भास)

(b) रत्नावली (हर्ष)

(c) प्रियदर्शिका (हर्ष)

(d) मालविकाग्निमित्रम् (कालिदास)

22. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन I:

बुद्ध आरंभ में संघ में महिलाओं के प्रवेश के विरुद्ध थे और बाद में आनंद के अनुनय से ही उन्होंने संघ में महिलाओं के प्रवेश को स्वीकार किया।

कथन II:

बौद्ध धर्म के सिद्धांतों के अनुसार, एक महिला बुद्धत्व प्राप्त नहीं कर सकती।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं, तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है

23. सातवाहनों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वे धार्मिक दान के लिये भूमि अनुदान की प्रथा शुरू करने वाले पहले राजवंश थे।
2. उन्होंने संस्कृत को राज्य भाषा के रूप में संरक्षण दिया।
3. नानेघाट गुफाओं में राजकीय शैलकृत चित्रांकन दीर्घा को निर्मित करने का श्रेय सातवाहन शासकों को दिया जाता है
4. उनके सिक्के उज्जैन प्रतीक को प्रदर्शित करते हैं जिसमें एक क्रॉस से जुड़े चार वृत्त शामिल हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन

(d) सभी चार

24. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अब तक खोजे गए सभी सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता स्थलों पर, दुर्ग और मुख्य बस्ती के बीच अंतर पाया गया है, जो समाज में विभाजन को दर्शाता है।
2. अब तक पाई गई सभी बस्तियों में पक्की ईंटों का आकार एक समान रहा है।
3. हड़प्पा स्थलों पर एक सुनियोजित जल निकासी प्रणाली की उपस्थिति पर कुओं की पूर्ण अनुपस्थिति द्वारा और भी अधिक बल दिया गया है।
4. हड़प्पा स्थलों पर सोख्ता गड्ढे पाए जाते हैं, जिनका उपयोग संभवत: कचरा इकट्ठा करने के लिये किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन

(d) सभी चार

25. प्राचीन भारत में पशुओं के चित्रांकनों का उपयोग प्रतीकात्मक रूप में किया गया है, इसके दो उदाहरण हैं सिंधु घाटी स्थलों से खोजी गई पशुपति मुहर और अशोक का सारनाथ स्तंभ है, जिसे अंतत: स्वतंत्रता के बाद राष्ट्रीय प्रतीक के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया। इस संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पशुओं पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भैंस
2. गैंडा
3. हाथी
4. शेर
5. घोड़ा

उपर्युक्त में से कितने पशु पशुपति मुहर और सारनाथ स्तंभ दोनों में समान हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* केवल चार

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21. Amongst the many legendary love stories of Ancient India, the love story of King Udayana of Vatsa and Vasvadatta daughter of Pradyota, king of Avanti, have captured the imagination of many ancient poets and playwrights, of the literary works given below, which one is ***not*** based on the above story?

(a) Svapnavasvadatta (Bhasha)
(b) Ratnavalli (Harsha)
(c) Priyadarshika (Harsha)
(d) Malvikagnimitram (Kalidasa)

22. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:
Buddha was earlier aversive of women's entry into the Sangha, and later accepted only after being pursued by Ananda.

Statement II:
As per the doctrines of Buddhism, a woman cannot attain Buddhahood.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

23. Consider the following statements with reference to Satavahanas:

1. They were the first dynasty to start the practice of Land grants for religious endowments.
2. They Patronized Sanskrit as state language.
3. The royal portrait gallery in Naneghat caves is attributed to Satavahana Kings
4. Their coins exhibit a peculiar Ujjain symbol consisting of four circles connected with a cross.

How many of the above statements are correct ?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

24. Consider the following statements:

1. At all the Indus Valley Civilisation sites discovered so far, there has been a distinction between citadel and main settlement, reflecting a division in society.
2. Throughout the settlements, found up till now the dimensions of the burnt bricks have stayed uniform.
3. Presence of a well-planned drainage system at Harappan sites is further emphasized by complete absence of wells.
4. Soak pits are found at Harappan sites, supposedly used for collecting waste.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

25. Animals in ancient India has been accorded great symbolism, two examples of the same are the Pashupati seal discovered from the Indus Valley Sites and the Sarnath pillar of Ashoka, which was ultimately accepted as the national symbol post-independence. With reference to the above context consider the following animals:

1. Buffalo
2. Rhinoceros
3. Elephant
4. Lion
5. Horse

How many of the above animals are common in both the Pashupati seal and Sarnath pillar?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) Only four

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26. प्राचीन भारत के इतिहास के संदर्भ में, 'रज्जुकों' के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. रज्जुक पद का सृजन अशोक के शासनकाल के दौरान हुआ था।
2. इसका प्राथमिक कार्य भूमि मापना था।
3. ये प्रशासनिक एवं न्यायिक कार्य करते थे।
4. अर्थशास्त्र में उल्लेख है कि शासक के निष्ठावान व्यक्ति को ही रज्जुक नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

27. अशोक के प्रमुख अभिलेखों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राज्य के परिधीय क्षेत्रों में अभिलेख प्राकृत भाषा में मिलते हैं, किंतु राजधानी के आसपास के अभिलेख संस्कृत में थे।
2. खरोष्ठी उपमहाद्वीप के उत्तर-पश्चिमी भाग में अभिलेख के लिये प्रयुक्त लिपि थी।
3. अशोक के अभिलेख अहिंसा (चोट न पहुँचाना) के विषय पर केंद्रित हैं।
4. शर-ए-कुना अभिलेख ग्रीक-अरामाइक भाषा में है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

28. निम्नलिखित राष्ट्रकूट शासकों में से किसने कन्नड़ साहित्य पर प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथ "कविराजमार्ग" की रचना की थी?

(a) कृष्ण प्रथम *(b)* गोविंद प्रथम
(c) अमोघवर्ष प्रथम *(d)* गोपाल प्रथम

29. निम्नलिखित साहित्यों पर उनके संबंधित लेखकों के साथ विचार कीजिये:

1. ऋतुसंहार : कालिदास
2. मृच्छकटिकम् : भास
3. हर्षचरित् : बाणभट्ट
4. मिलिंदपन्हो : नागसेन
5. बुद्धचरित : अश्वघोष

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

30. निम्नलिखित महाजनपदों को पूर्व से पश्चिम तक व्यवस्थित कीजिये:

1. अंग
2. काशी
3. अवंती
4. मगध
5. चेदी

नीचे दिये गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिये:

(a) 1 – 4 – 2 – 5 – 3 *(b)* 2 – 3 – 1 – 4 – 5
(c) 1 – 2 – 4 – 5 – 3 *(d)* 3 – 2 – 1 – 4 – 5

31. इसे अंगिका कला के नाम से जाना जाता है, जिसमें 'अंग' महाजनपद को संदर्भित करता है। इसमे सर्प की आकृतियाँ हमेशा मौजूद रहती हैं, इसलिये इसे सर्प चित्रकला भी कहा जाता है। ये चित्रकला जूट और कागज़ के बक्सों पर बनाई जाती हैं। यह निम्नलिखित में से यह कौन-सी है?

(a) पटुआ चित्रकला
(b) फड़ चित्रकला
(c) चेरियाल कुंडलित चित्रकारी
(d) मंजूषा चित्रकला

32. आजीवक संप्रदाय के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ये कर्म के सिद्धांत में विश्वास नहीं करते थे।
2. इस संप्रदाय की स्थापना मक्खलिपुत्त गोशाल ने की थी।
3. उन्होंने किसी उद्देश्यपूर्ण लक्ष्य का पीछा करने के बजाय आडंबरहीनता पर बल दिया।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

33. नाट्यशास्त्र संगीत, नाटक और नृत्य पर एक प्राचीन ग्रंथ है। इसे प्रदर्शन कलाओं पर सबसे प्राचीन एवं सबसे आधिकारिक भारतीय ग्रंथ माना जाता है। इसका श्रेय दिया जाता है

(a) भरत मुनि *(b)* तानसेन
(c) कालिदास *(d)* आदि शंकराचार्य

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26. In reference to the history of Ancient India, consider the following statements in respect to '*Rajukas'*:

1. Office of *Rajuka* was started during the reign of Ashoka.
2. Its primary function was to measure land.
3. They carried on administrative and judicial functions.
4. The *Arthashashtra* mentions that only a trustworthy person to the king should be appointed as *Rajjuka*.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

27. Consider the following statements with reference to the major rock edicts of Ashoka:

1. Inscription at the periphery of kingdom were in Prakrit language, but those around capital were in Sanskrit.
2. *Kharoshti* was the script used for inscription in the North-western part of subcontinent.
3. The edicts of Ashoka centres around the theme of *Ahimsa* (non-injury).
4. The *Shah-i-kuna* inscription of Ashoka is in Greek-Aramaic language.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

28. Of the following Rashtrakuta kings, who wrote the famous treatise on Kannada literature the 'Kavirajamarga'?

(a) Krishna I *(b)* Govinda III
(c) Amoghavarsha I *(d)* Gopala I

29. Consider the following literatures with their corresponding writers

1. Ritusamhara : Kalidasa
2. Mrichkatika : Bhasha
3. Harshacharitra : Banabhatta
4. Milindapanho : Nagasena
5. Buddha Charita : Asvaghosha

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched ?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* All five

30. Arrange the following Mahajanapadas from east to west:

1. Anga
2. Kashi
3. Avanti
4. Magadha
5. Chedi

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 – 4 – 2 – 5 – 3 *(b)* 2 – 3 – 1 – 4 – 5
(c) 1 – 2 – 4 – 5 – 3 *(d)* 3 – 2 – 1 – 4 – 5

31. It is known as Angika art, where 'ang' refers to one of the Mahajanapada. Snake motifs are always present, so it is also called snake painting. These paintings are executed on boxes of jute and paper. Which of the following is it?

(a) Patua Painting
(b) Phad Painting
(c) Cheriyal Scroll Paintings
(d) Manjusha Painting

32. With reference to Ajivika sect, consider the following statements

1.They did not believe in the doctrine of Karma.

2. The sect was founded by Gosala Makkhaliputta.

3. They practiced austerities rather than pursue any purposeful goal.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

33. Natyashastra is an ancient treatise on music, drama, and dance. It is considered the earliest and most authoritative Indian text on the performing arts. It is attributed to

(a) Bharat Muni *(b)* Tansen
(c) Kalidasa *(d)* Adi Shankaracharya

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34. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन 'पवित्र भूमि' या 'अनंत प्रकाश' के बुद्ध है?

(a) मंजुश्री *(b)* अवलोकितेश्वर

(c) अमिताभ *(d)* मैत्रेय

35. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ऋतुसंहार 2. रत्नावली
3. नीतिशतकम् 4. राजतरंगिणी

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी कृतियाँ कालिदास की हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

36. 'यूनाइटेड नेशंस फॉरेस्ट फोरम' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह केवल उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावनों के प्रबंधन, संरक्षण और सतत् विकास को बढ़ावा देता है।
2. इसकी स्थापना संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम द्वारा की गई थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

37. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अलवार और नयनार संतों ने धर्मोपदेश एवं भक्ति गीतों की रचना करने के लिये संस्कृत का नहीं बल्कि तमिल का उपयोग किया।
2. दक्षिण भारतीय भक्ति आंदोलन के विकास में मंदिरों ने महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

38. एलोरा गुफाओं के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. एलोरा का कैलाश मंदिर दुनिया की ऐसी सबसे बड़ी शैलकृत संरचना है जिसका निर्माण अखंड चट्टान से हुआ है।
2. अजंता की गुफाओं के विपरीत, एलोरा में केवल हिंदू संरचनाएँ और रूपांकन देखने को मिलते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

39. दिल्ली के लाल किले के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. लाल किला एक यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल है।
2. मुगल सम्राट अकबर ने अपने दुर्ग के रूप में लाल किले की नींव रखी थी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

40. 'नवकलेवर' एक अनुष्ठान है जिसमें एक मंदिर में चार हिंदू देवताओं की लकड़ी की मूर्तियों को प्रतिस्थापित करना शामिल है। यह निम्नलिखित में से किस मंदिर से संबंधित है?

(a) लिंगराज मंदिर

(b) जगन्नाथ पुरी मंदिर

(c) श्री पद्मनाभस्वामी मंदिर

(d) कामाख्या मंदिर

41. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. आवर्त सारणी में हाइड्रोजन सबसे हल्का और प्रथम तत्त्व है।
2. हाइड्रोजन ईंधन ऑक्सीजन के साथ दहन किये जाने पर शून्य-उत्सर्जन ईंधन है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

42. 'ग्रीन स्टील' निम्नलिखित में से किसको सर्वोत्तम रूप से संदर्भित करता है?

(a) निर्माण के लिये उच्च शक्ति वाला स्टील

(b) हरित अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं में उपयोग की जाने वाली स्टील

(c) हरे रंग की कोटिंग के साथ स्टील फ्रेम

(d) जीवाश्म ईंधन का उपयोग किये बिना इस्पात का निर्माण।

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34. With reference to Indian history, who among the following is the Buddha of the "Pure Land" or of "Infinite Light"?

(a) Manjushri *(b)* Avalokiteshvara
(c) Amitabha *(d)* Maitreya

35. Consider the following:

1. Ritusamhara 2. Ratnavali
3. Nitisatakam 4. Rajatarangini

How many of the above are works of Kalidas?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

36. Consider the following statements with reference to 'United Nation Forum on forests':

1. It promotes management, conservation and sustainable development of tropical rainforests only.
2. It was established by the United Nation Environment Programme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

37. Consider the following statements:

1. The Alvar and Nayanar saints used the Tamil and not Sanskrit for preaching and composing devotional songs.
2. Temples played an important role in the growth of South Indian bhakti movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

38. With reference to Ellora caves, consider the following statements:

1. Kailasa temple of Ellora is the largest monolithic rock structure in the world.
2. Unlike Ajanta caves, only Hindu structures and motifs are found in Ellora.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

39. Consider the following statements with reference to Red Fort at Delhi:

1. The Red Fort is a designated UNESCO World Heritage Site.
2. Mughal emperor Akbar laid the foundation of his citadel, Lal-Qila or Red Fort.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

40. 'Nabakalebara' is a ritual that involves replacing the wooden idols of four Hindu deities in a temple. Which of the following is it?

(a) Lingraj Temple
(b) Jagannath puri Temple
(c) Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple
(d) Kamakhya Temple

41. Consider the following statements:

1. Hydrogen is the lightest and first element on the periodic table.
2. Hydrogen fuel is a zero-emission fuel burned with oxygen.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

42. 'Green steel' best refers to which of the following ?

(a) High-strength steel for construction
(b) Steel used in green infrastructure projects
(c) Steel frames with green-colored coating
(d) Manufacturing steel without using fossil fuels.

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43. प्रतिस्पर्द्धा संशोधन अधिनियम के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह अधिनियम 2000 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक मूल्य के विनिमय को शामिल करने के लिये संयोजनों की परिभाषा का विस्तार करता है।
2. संयोजनों के अनुमोदन हेतु समय सीमा को 210 दिन से घटाकर 180 दिन किया गया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

44. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बीमा सुगम 2. बीमा विस्तार
3. बीमा वाहक 4. बीमा साथी

उपर्युक्त में से कितने बीमा ट्रिनिटी के घटक हैं?

(a) केवल 1, 3 और 4 *(b)* केवल 1, 2 और 3
(c) केवल 2, 3 और 4 *(d)* केवल 1, 2 और 4

45. नवोन्मेष, एकीकरण और स्थायित्व के लिये शहरी निवेश (CITIIS) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह भारत सरकार के स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन का एक उप-घटक है।
2. यह आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय तथा राष्ट्रीय नगर कार्य संस्थान का एक संयुक्त कार्यक्रम है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

46. फ्यूचर ऑफ जॉब्स रिपोर्ट 2023 जारी की गई।

(a) विश्व आर्थिक मंच द्वारा
(b) विश्व बैंक द्वारा
(c) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष द्वारा
(d) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक संगठन द्वारा

47. ऑपरेशन समुद्रगुप्त निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?

(a) समुद्री मार्ग से भारत में लाए गए प्रतिबंधित पदार्थ को रोकने के लिये नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो द्वारा लॉन्च किया गया।
(b) इंटरपोल के सहयोग से मानव तस्करी के मामलों की जाँच के लिये केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा लॉन्च किया गया
(c) बाल अधिकारों के उल्लंघन से संबंधित मुद्दों की जाँच के लिये राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा लॉन्च किया गया।
(d) सरकारी खरीद में भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों से निपटने के लिये केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा लॉन्च किया गया।

48. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

शोध,जलवायु लक्ष्यों और जैव-विविधता संरक्षण को संतुलित करना: भूमि-आधारित कार्बन निष्कासन के लिये 30×30 लक्ष्य के विधिक निहितार्थ, यह शीर्षक भूमि-आधारित कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड निष्कासन हेतु (CDR) रणनीतियों और संरक्षित क्षेत्रों की स्थापना के बीच संघर्ष को उजागर करता है।

कथन-II:

राष्ट्र वर्ष 2030 तक विश्व के 30% स्थलीय और समुद्री क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिये "30×30" जैव-विविधता लक्ष्य हेतु प्रतिबद्ध हुए हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II. कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) कथन-I सही है, किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
(d) कथन-I गलत है, किंतु कथन-II सही है।

49. शहरी शिक्षण इंटर्नशिप कार्यक्रम (ट्यूलिप) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह भारत के स्नातकों के बाज़ार मूल्य को बढ़ाने में मदद करेगा।
2. इंटर्नशिप की अवधि आठ सप्ताह से एक वर्ष तक हो सकती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

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43. With reference to competition amendment act, consider the following statements:

1. The act expands the definition of combinations to include transactions with a value above rupees 2000cr.
2. Reduction in time limit for approval of combinations from 210 days to 180 days.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

44. Consider the following:

1. Bima Sugam
2. Bima Vistar
3. Bima Vahaks
4. Bima Saathi

How many of the following are components of Bima Trinity?

(a) 1, 3 and 4 only *(b)* 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 4 only

45. With reference to (CITIIS) City investment to innovate, integrate and sustain, consider the following statements:

1. It is a sub-component of Government of India's smart cities mission.
2. It is a joint program of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and National institute of Urban affairs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

46. Future of jobs report 2023 released by

(a) World Economic forum
(b) World bank
(c) International monetary fund
(d) International Labour Organization

47. Operation Samudragupta relates to which of the following ?

(a) Launched by Narcotics control bureau to intercept contraband brought into India through marine channel.
(b) Launched by Central Bureau of Investigation to investigate human trafficking cases in association with Interpol
(c) Launched by National Human Rights Commission to investigate issues related to violation of child rights.
(d) Launched by Central Vigilance Commission to deal with corruption cases in government procurement.

48. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:
The study, "Balancing Climate Goals and Biodiversity Protection," highlights legal challenges arising from the 30x30 target, causing conflicts in land-based Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) strategies.

Statement-II:
Nations have committed to the "30 × 30" biodiversity target to safeguard 30% of the world's terrestrial and marine areas by 2030.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

49. With reference to The Urban Learning Internship Program (TULIP) programme ,consider the following statements:

1. It would help enhance the value-to-market of India's graduates.
2. Internship durations can range from eight weeks to one year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

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50. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध तब होता है जब जीवाणु या कवक जैसे रोगाणु इनसे उत्पन्न रोगों के उपचार हेतु निर्मित दवाओं के प्रति प्रतिरोध विकसित कर लेते हैं, जिससे संक्रमण का उपचार करना और चुनौतीपूर्ण हो जाता है।

कथन-II:

रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध, एक गंभीर वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य खतरा है जोकि वर्ष 2019 में वैश्विक स्तर पर 1.27 मिलियन मौतों का कारण बना है तथा विभिन्न आयुवर्गों एवं क्षेत्रों में एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करता है, जो इसे सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के लिये चिंता का प्रमुख कारण बनाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है, किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है, किंतु कथन-II सही है।

51. प्राचीन काल के दौरान, एक महाजनपद का एक शक्तिशाली राजा, जिसे आने वाले समय में दूसरों पर प्रभुत्व प्राप्त करना था, उसने एक लोकतांत्रिक स्वरूप वाले महाजनपद को पराजित करने के लिये 'विद्वान' बुद्ध से परामर्श किया। बुद्ध का परामर्श राजा के काम आया, गण पर विजय के बाद, राजा एक श्रद्धालु के रूप में बुद्ध से मिलने गए। इस घटना को बौद्ध स्तूपों में से एक में एक मूर्ति के माध्यम से वर्णित किया गया, वह स्तूप कौन-सा था?

(a) नागार्जुनकोंडा *(b)* साँची

(c) शाह का डेरा *(d)* भरहुत

52. अजंता की गुफाओं के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. गुफा का निर्माण सातवाहन काल में आरंभ हुआ था।
2. ये वाघोरा नदी के तट पर स्थित हैं जो नर्मदा की सहायक नदी है।
3. इस स्थल पर बुद्ध के परिनिर्वाण की प्रसिद्ध छवि दर्शाई गई है, जो शोकग्रस्त आकृतियों से घिरी है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

53. शाक्यमुनि त्रिमूर्ति, महायान बौद्ध धर्म की सभी शाखाओं में एक केंद्रीय प्रतिमा है, त्रिमूर्ति में शाक्यमुनि बुद्ध के अलावा अन्य दो बोधिसत्वों का प्रतिनिधित्व किसके द्वारा किया गया है:

(a) अवलोकितेश्वर और मैत्रेय

(b) मंजुश्री और सामंतभद्र

(c) मैत्रेय और अवलोकितेश्वर

(d) प्रज्ञापारमिता और अमिताभ

54. निम्नलिखित सूर्य मंदिरों को उत्तर से दक्षिण दिशा में व्यवस्थित कीजिये:

1. सूर्य नारायण मंदिर, अरासवल्ली
2. सूर्यनार कोविल
3. कोणार्क सूर्य मंदिर
4. मार्तंड सूर्य मंदिर
5. मोढेरा सूर्य मंदिर

नीचे दिये गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिये:

(a) 4 – 3 – 5 – 2 – 1 *(b)* 4 – 5 – 3 – 2 – 1

(c) 4 – 5 – 3 – 1 – 2 *(d)* 5 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 1

55. भारत का निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा नृत्य यूनेस्को की अमूर्त धरोहर की सूची में शामिल ***नहीं*** है?

(a) छऊ *(b)* कालबेलिया

(c) संकीर्तन *(d)* डांडिया

56. विजयनगर वास्तुकला के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. विजयनगर मंदिरों में कई गोपुरम हैं।
2. विजयनगर मंदिर की भू-योजना एक विचित्र तारे के आकार की है।
3. विजयनगर के मंदिरों में विशिष्ट नक्काशीदार खंभे हैं, जिनपर वराह प्रतिमा का रूपांकन मिलता है।
4. विजयनगर के मंदिरों के मुख्य मंदिर परिसर में एक अम्मान मंदिर स्थित है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही ***नहीं*** हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

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50. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

Antimicrobial resistance occurs when bacteria and fungi become capable of overcoming drugs meant to eliminate them, leading to persistent and challenging-to-treat infections.

Statement-II:

Antimicrobial resistance, a pressing global health threat, caused 1.27 million deaths globally in 2019 and poses a serious risk across various life stages and sectors making it a top public health concern.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.

(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

51. During the ancient times, a powerful king of a Mahajanapada, which was to assume dominance over the others in time to come, sought the advice of Buddha to defeat one of the Mahajanpadas which had a democratic structure. Buddha's advice came in handy for the king. Post his victory over the Gana, the king visited Buddha as a reverent. This incident was immortalised by means of a sculpture in one of the Buddhist stupas, which was that stupa ?

(a) Nagarjunakonda *(b)* Sanchi

(c) Shah-ka-dera *(d)* Bharhut

52. Consider the following statements regarding Ajanta caves:

1. The construction of the cave started during the Satvahanas period.
2. Located on the banks of the Waghora river, which is a tributary of the Narmada.
3. The famous image of Buddha's *Parnirvana*, surrounded by figures in mourning is depicted at this site.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

53. The Shakyamuni trinity, is a central figure in all the schools of Mahayana Buddhism, along with the Shakyamuni Buddha which of the other two Bodhisattvas are represented in the trinity?

(a) Avalokiteshwara and Maitreya

(b) Manjushri and Samantabhadra

(c) Maitreya and Avalokiteshwara

(d) Prajanaparamita and Amitabha

54. Arrange the following sun temples in the North to South direction:

1. Surya Narayana temple, Arsavalli
2. Suryanar Kovil
3. Konark sun temple
4. Martand Sun Temple
5. Modhera Sun temple

Select the correct option, using the codes given below:

(a) 4 – 3 – 5 – 2 – 1 *(b)* 4 – 5 – 3 – 2 – 1

(c) 4 – 5 – 3 – 1 – 2 *(d)* 5 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 1

55. Which of the following dances from India is not included in the UNESCO's list of intangible heritage?

(a) Chhau *(b)* Kalbelia

(c) Sankirtana *(d)* Dandiya

56. Consider the following statements regarding Vijaynagara architecture:

1. Vijayanagara temples have multiple Gopurams.
2. Vijayanagara temple has a peculiar Star-shaped ground plan.
3. Vijayanagara temples have characteristic carved pillars with varaha as the motif.
4. Temples of Vijayanagara have an Amman shrine in the main temple complex.

How many of the above statements are ***not*** correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) Only three *(d)* All four

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57. नई दिल्ली, भारत की वर्तमान राजधानी, ने पूरे इतिहास में उत्तरी भारत के लिये सत्ता की केंद्र के रूप में अपनी प्रतिष्ठा बनाए रखी, समय के साथ यह शहरों के एक संघ के रूप में उभरी, जो राजनीतिक एवं रणनीतिक उद्देश्यों के लिये विभिन्न अवसरों पर स्थापित किये गए थे। दिल्ली के कुछ शहरों की सूची नीचे दी गई है:

1. किला राय पिथौरा
2. सिरी
3. दीनपनाह
4. तुगलकाबाद
5. शाहजहानाबाद

उपर्युक्त दिये गए शहरों को उनकी स्थापना के कालानुक्रमिक क्रम अर्थात् सबसे प्राचीन से नवीनतम में व्यवस्थित कीजिये और नीचे दिये गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिये:

(a) 1 – 2 – 4 – 3 – 5 *(b)* 1 – 3 – 2 – 5 – 4
(c) 2 – 1 – 4 – 5 – 3 *(d)* 1 – 3 – 2 – 4 – 5

58. भाषायी, क्षेत्रीय, भौगोलिक और सांस्कृतिक विविधताओं के बावजूद, भारतीयों का चावल के प्रति प्रेम पूरे इतिहास में कायम रहा है, प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में मुख्य व्यंजन के रूप में एक अनूठी किस्म का उपयोग किया जाता है। भारतीय संस्कृति में चावल को लंबे समय से एक शुभ भोजन के रूप में देखा गया है। नीचे चावल की कुछ किस्में दी गई हैं, जिन्हें जीआई टैग दिया गया है, इन चावल की किस्मों को उन क्षेत्रों के उत्तर से दक्षिण दिशा में व्यवस्थित कीजिये जहाँ वे पाए जाते हैं:

1. पोक्कली चावल
2. काला चावल
3. मड चावल
4. कालानमक चावल
5. कालाजीरा चावल

नीचे दिये गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिये

(a) 3 – 2 – 4 – 5 – 1 *(b)* 5 – 4 – 2 – 3 – 1
(c) 4 – 3 – 2 – 5 – 1 *(d)* 2 – 3 – 4 – 1 – 5

59. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारतीय भवनों में दोहरे गुंबद का निर्माण मुगलों के आगमन के साथ प्रारंभ हुआ।
2. ट्रैबीट शैली का प्रचलन सल्तनतकालीन शासकों द्वारा किया गया जिसने उपमहाद्वीप में पूर्व से प्रचलित धनुषाकार स्थापत्य शैली को प्रतिस्थापित कर दिया।
3. शाहजहाँ के समय में इमारतों में सफेद संगमरमर का प्रयोग प्रारंभ हुआ।
4. मुगल शासन के दौरान इमारतों में छत्रों और बालकनियों का निर्माण भारतीय वास्तुकला की शैलियों से लिया गया था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

60. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन I:

सूफीवाद का सुहरावर्दी सिलसिला, जिसने मध्यकाल के दौरान पंजाब में लोकप्रियता हासिल की, वे किसी भी तरह के राजकीय संरक्षण के विरोधी थे।

कथन II:

उनका मत था कि एक सूफी के पास संपत्ति, ज्ञान और हाल ये तीन गुण होने चाहिये।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

61. मुगलों की जीवनी संबंधी रचनाएँ, उनके समय के राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक इतिहास का विस्तृत ऐतिहासिक विवरण देती हैं, इसके संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

सम्राट का नाम		*लेखक*
1. हुमायुँ	:	गुलबदन बेगम
2. अकबर	:	अब्दुल लतीफ
3. शाहजहाँ	:	अब्दुल हमीद लाहौरी
4. औरंगजेब	:	अबु फजल मामुरी

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

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57. New Delhi, the current capital of India, throughout history has maintained its reputation as the seat of power for northern India, walking through time it has emerged as a consortium of cities, which were established at various junctures for political and strategic purposes. Given below is a list of few cities of Delhi:

1. Qila Rai Pithora
2. Siri
3. Dinapanah
4. Tughlaqabad
5. Shahjahnabad

Arrange the above given cities in chronological order of their foundation and select the correct option, using the codes given below:

(a) 1 – 2 – 4 – 3 – 5 *(b)* 1 – 3 – 2 – 5 – 4
(c) 2 – 1 – 4 – 5 – 3 *(d)* 1 – 3 – 2 – 4 – 5

58. Since ancient times rice has been considered as an auspicious food for Indian culture. Despite geographical, regional, linguistic and cultural deviation, Indians love for rice has been a constant feature. With every region having its peculiar rice variety being used as a staple food. Given below are few varieties of rice, being accorded the GI tag, arrange these rice varieties in North to South direction of regions where they are found:

1. Pokkali rice
2. Black rice
3. Mud rice
4. Kalanamak rice
5. Kalajeera rice

Select the correct option, using the codes given below:

(a) 3 – 2 – 4 – 5 – 1 *(b)* 5 – 4 – 2 – 3 – 1
(c) 4 – 3 – 2 – 5 – 1 *(d)* 2 – 3 – 4 – 1 – 5

59. Consider the following statements:

1. The construction of double dome in Indian buildings, started with the advent of Mughals.
2. The Sultanate rulers brought in the Trabeate style of architecture, replacing the arcuate style earlier used in the subcontinent.
3. The use of white marble in buildings began during the times of Shah Jahan.
4. The building of Kiosks and balconies in the buildings during the Mughal rule was borrowed from Indian architecture schools.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

60. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:
The Suhrawadi Silsilah of Sufism, which gained popularity in Punjab during the medieval times, were aversive of any royal patronage.

Statement II:
They were of the opinion that a Sufi should own the three attributes of property, knowledge and hal (mysticism).

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

61. Biographical works for the Mughals, give a detailed historical account for the political and cultural history of their times, in the context of this, consider the following pairs:

Name of the emperor		*Writer*
1. Humayun	:	Gulbadan Begum
2. Akbar	:	Abdul Latif
3. Shahjahan	:	Abdul Hamid Lahori
4. Aurangzeb	:	Abu Fazal Mamuri

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

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62. सल्तनत काल के 'मुक्ती' और 'आमिल' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मुक्ती सल्तनतकालीन तुर्की सरदार थे, जोकि परगना का नेतृत्व करते थे।
2. मुक्ती को निर्धारित क्षेत्र से एकत्र किये गए राजस्व में से कुछ से एक निर्धारित क्षेत्र का रखरखाव करना होता था।
3. फिरोज शाह तुगलक के शासनकाल के दौरान मुक्ती का पद वंशानुगत बना दिया गया था।
4. सल्तनत काल के दौरान आमिल राजस्व संग्रह का प्रभारी अधिकारी था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही ***नहीं*** हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

63. दारा शिकोह के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वह सूफीवाद के नक्शबंदी सिलसिले के अनुयायी थे, जिसने उनकी उदारवादी विचारधारा में योगदान दिया।
2. उनकी पुस्तक 'मज्म-उल-बहरीन' हिंदू और इस्लामी दर्शन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करने के लिये समर्पित है।
3. उन्होंने सामूगढ़ की लड़ाई में अपने सौतेले भाई औरंगजेब से लड़ते हुए अपनी जान गंवा दी।
4. उनके अंतिम संस्कार को फ्रेंकोइस बर्नियर ने अपनी पुस्तक 'ट्रैवल्स इन द मुगल इंडिया' में विस्तृत रूप से दर्ज़ किया है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

64. अलाउद्दीन खिलजी द्वारा आरंभ किये गए सुधारों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वह पहला शासक था जिसने कृषि योग्य भूमि को मापने का आदेश दिया।
2. बाज़ार में उनके दर नियंत्रण उपायों और सैनिकों को नकद भुगतान करने की प्रथा ने उन्हें एक प्रभाशाली एवं स्थायी सेना बनाए रखने में मदद की।
3. उसने मंगोलों से निपटने के लिये 'रस्म-ए-मियान' की नीति अपनाई।
4. उनके शासनकाल के दौरान 'खालिसा' या राजकीय भूमि का प्रसार हुआ और दोआब का पूरा क्षेत्र राज्य के नियंत्रण में आ गया।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

65. वर्ष 1536 में पानीपत की प्रथम युद्ध में बहुत बड़ी लोधी सेना पर बाबर की जीत का श्रेय काफी हद तक भारत में पहले कभी नहीं देखे गए युद्ध के नए तरीकों को दिया गया था, इसके संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बाबर ने अपनी सेना के लिये तुलुगमा प्रणाली का उपयोग किया जिसके अंतर्गत पूरी सेना को विभिन्न इकाइयों में विभाजित किया गया था।
2. तोपची अपनी तोपों के लिये एक तुर्क उपकरण 'रूमी' का उपयोग करते थे ताकि वे अपने लक्ष्य को निशाना बना सकें।
3. बारूद का बड़े पैमाने पर उपयोग, जो भारत में पूर्व में नही हुआ था अर्थात् भारत इससे अज्ञात था।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही ***नहीं*** है/हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

66. 'इब्न बतूता' को इस दिल्ली के सुल्तान ने अपने राजदूत के रूप में चीन भेजा था, यह सुल्तान इतिहास में एक आदर्शवादी और सुधारों के अग्रदूत के रूप में जाना जाता है, इसके शासनकाल के दौरान कृषि विभाग (दीवान-ए-कोही) की स्थापना की गई थी और सोंधर नामक कृषि ऋण देने की प्रथा शुरू हुई, इसे भारतीय मुसलमानों और हिंदुओं दोनों को सम्मानजनक पद प्रदान करने वाला दिल्ली का पहला सुल्तान माना जाता है तथा इसे भारत में सांकेतिक मुद्रा के लिये अग्रणी भी माना जाता है।

उपर्युक्त परिच्छेद में, दिल्ली के किस सुल्तान का वर्णन किया गया है?

(a) सिकंदर लोधी
(b) फिरोजशाह तुगलक
(c) मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक
(d) मुबारक शाह

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62. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Muqtis' and 'Amil' of Sultanate period:

1. Muqtis were the Turkish nobles who headed the Parganas during the Sultanate period.
2. Muqtis were supposed to maintain a garrison, out of the revenue they collected from the assigned area.
3. During the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq the office of Muqtis was made hereditary in nature.
4. Amil was the officer-in-charge of the revenue collection during the Sultanate period.

How many of the above statements are ***not*** correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

63. Consider the following statements with reference to Dara Shikhon:

1. He was a follower of the Naqshabandi silsilah of Sufism which contributed to his liberal ideology.
2. His book 'Majma-ul-Bahrain' is devoted to the cause of establishing connections between the Hindu and Islamic philosophy.
3. He lost his life battling his half-brother Aurangzeb in the battle of Samugarh.
4. His funeral was elaborately recorded by Francois Bernier in his book 'Travels in The Mughal India'.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

64. Consider the following statements regarding the reforms initiated by Allaudin Khilji:

1. He was the first monarch who ordered the measurement of land under cultivation.
2. His rate control measures in the market, and practice of paying the soldiers in cash helped him to maintain an effective and standing army.
3. He adopted the policy of '*Rasm-e-miyana'* for dealing with the Mongols.
4. During his reign the *'khalisa'* or crown land proliferated, and the entire region of the doab was brought into the control of the crown.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

65. Babur's victory in the first Battle of Panipat in 1536 over a much larger Lodhi army was largely attributed to the new and innovative methods of warfare never seen before in India, in reference to this consider the following statements:

1. Babur's use of the *Tulugma* system for his army that is dividing the whole army into various units.
2. Use of *'Rumi'* an Ottoman device for gunners to rest their guns so that they can aim their shots.
3. Large scale use of gunpowder, which was earlier unknown to India.

How many of the above statements are ***not*** correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

66. 'Ibn Battuta was sent to China by this Delhi Sultan as his ambassador, This Sultan in history has gone down as an idealist and harbinger of reforms, during his reign the agricultural department (Diwan-i-kohi) was set up and the practice of giving agricultural loans known as sondhar started, he is considered as the first sultan of Delhi to give respectable offices to both Indian Muslims and Hindus, and is also considered as the pioneer in India for token currency'.

In the above paragraph, which Delhi Sultan is described?

(a) Sikandar Lodhi
(b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(d) Mubarak Shah

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67. मुगल काल के दौरान अपने चरम पर पहुँची लघु चित्रकला की परंपरा के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारतीय चित्रकला में अग्रसंक्षेपण के तत्त्व का समावेश हुआ।
2. मुगल चित्रकला शैली में यह परंपरा थी कि एक ही चित्र के हाथ, चेहरा और पैर अलग-अलग चित्रकार बनाते थे।
3. जहाँगीर ने चित्रों के लिये समर्पित तस्वीर खाना के नाम से जाना जाने वाला एक संपूर्ण विभाग स्थापित किया, जहाँ कलाकारों को पूर्णकालिक आधार पर काम पर रखा जाता था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही ***नहीं*** हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

68. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विजयनगर साम्राज्य के दौरान प्रशासनिक प्रभागों का सही क्रम है:

(a) नाडु - मंडलम् - स्थल - ग्राम
(b) मंडलम् - स्थल - नाडु - ग्राम
(c) स्थल - मंडलम् - ग्राम - नाडु
(d) मंडलम् - नाडु - स्थल - ग्राम

69. पाँच दक्कनी सल्तनत, भारत के राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक इतिहास में योगदान करते हुए, 16वीं शताब्दी के आगमन के साथ विघटित होने लगीं, नीचे दी गई सल्तनतों को उनके विघटन के कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया गया है:

1. अहमदनगर 2. बरार
3. बीजापुर 4. गोलकुंडा
5. बीदर

नीचे दिये गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही विकल्प चुनिये:

(a) 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 1 *(b)* 2 – 5 – 1 – 3 – 4
(c) 1 – 5 – 3 – 4 – 2 *(d)* 3 – 5 – 1 – 2 – 4

70. मौर्य साम्राज्य के दौरान, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अधिकारी राजकीय कृषि भूमि का प्रभारी था?

(a) अंतपाल *(b)* सीताध्यक्ष
(c) समाहर्ता *(d)* रज्जुक

71. अष्टांगिक मार्ग की अवधारणा निम्नलिखित में से किस धर्म से संबंधित है?

(a) हिंदू धर्म *(b)* बुद्ध धर्म
(c) जैन धर्म *(d)* सिख धर्म

72. सातवाहनों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मौर्यों के पतन के बाद पहली शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व में सातवाहनों ने दक्कन में अपना शासन स्थापित किया।
2. उन्होंने प्रतिष्ठान को अपनी राजधानी बनाया।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

73. विजयनगर साम्राज्य के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. साम्राज्य की स्थापना चौदहवीं शताब्दी में संगम वंश के हरिहर और बुक्का ने की थी।
2. वर्ष 1986 में हंपी को यूनेस्को द्वारा विश्व धरोहर स्थल घोषित किया गया था।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

74. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी रचना सूरदास द्वारा संकलित ***नहीं*** है?

(a) सूर सागर
(b) सूरसारावली
(c) साहित्य रत्न
(d) साहित्य लहरी

75. शिराज अफीफ ने किस सुल्तान की जीवनी लिखी?

(a) इल्तुतमिश
(b) बलबन
(c) अलाउद्दीन खिलजी
(d) फिरोज शाह तुगलक

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67. Consider the following statements with reference to tradition of miniature painting reached its zenith during the Mughal Period:

1. Element of foresightening got introduced in Indian painting.
2. It was a tradition in Mughal School of painting that the hands, face and feet of a single painting is made by different painters.
3. Jehangir established an entire department known as *Tasvir Khana* devoted to paintings, where the artists were hired on a full-time basis.

How many of the above statements are ***not*** correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

68. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the administrative divisions during the Vijaynagara empire:

(a) Nadu – Mandalam – Sthala – Grama
(b) Mandalam – Sthala – Nadu – Grama
(c) Sthala – Mandalam – Grama – Nadu
(d) Mandalam – Nadu – Sthala – Grama

69. The five Deccani Sultanates, whilst contributing to the political and cultural history of India, started to disintegrate with the advent of the 16th Century, of the given below sultanates arrange in the chronological order of their disintegration:

1. Ahmednagar 2. Berar
3. Bijapur 4. Golconda
5. Bidar

Select the correct options using the codes given below:

(a) 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 1 *(b)* 2 – 5 – 1 – 3 – 4
(c) 1 – 5 – 3 – 4 – 2 *(d)* 3 – 5 – 1 – 2 – 4

70. During the mauryan empire, which of the following official was responsible for in charge of agriculture of crown lands?

(a) Antapala *(b)* Sitadhyaksa
(c) Samahartri *(d)* Rajjukas

71. The concept of 8-Fold path belongs to which of the following religion?

(a) Hinduism *(b)* Buddhism
(c) Jainism *(d)* Sikhism

72. Consider the following statements regarding Satavahanas-

1. The Satavahanas established their rule in the Deccan in the first century BCE after the decline of the Mauryas.
2. They made *Pratishthana* as their capital.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

73. With reference to Vijaynagara empire, consider the following statements:

1. The empire was founded in the fourteenth century by Harihara and Bukka of the Sangama dynasty.
2. In 1986, Hampi was declared a World Heritage site by UNESCO.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

74. Which of the following compositions are ***not*** compiled by Surdas?

(a) Sur Sagar
(b) Sur Saravalli
(c) Sahitya Ratna
(d) Sahitya Lahari

75. Shiraj Afif wrote the biography of which sultan?

(a) Iltutmish
(b) Balban
(c) Alauddin Khilji
(d) Feroz shah Tughlaq

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76. कृष्णदेव राय के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसने अपनी माँ के नाम पर विजयनगर के पास नागालपुरम नामक एक उपनगर की स्थापना की।
2. इसने तेलुगू भाषा में राज्य कला पर एक पुस्तक अमुक्तमाल्यद की रचना की थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

77. बहमनी साम्राज्य के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बहमनी साम्राज्य के संस्थापक अलाउद्दीन बहमन शाह थे जिसे वर्ष 1347 में हसन गंगू के नाम से भी जाना जाता था।
2. महमूद गवाँ एक फारसी व्यापारी था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

78. निम्नलिखित संतों में से कौन सिख धर्म के पवित्र ग्रंथ "आदि ग्रंथ" की रचना से जुड़ा है?

(a) गुरु नानक *(b)* गुरु अंगद
(c) गुरु अर्जुन देव *(d)* गुरु गोविंद सिंह

79. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. दीवान-ए-अर्ज इल्तुतमिश द्वारा गठित कृषि विभाग था।
2. ऐबक के एक साथी गुलाम कुबाचा ने स्वयं को मुल्तान का स्वतंत्र शासक घोषित किया और साथ ही लाहौर एवं पंजाब के कुछ हिस्सों पर अधिकार कर लिया था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

80. सेंट्रल बैंक डिजिटल करेंसी (CBDC) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. CBDC को दो व्यापक प्रकारों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है। सामान्य उद्देश्य या खुदरा (CBDC-R) एवं थोक (CBDC-W)।
2. जैसा कि परिकल्पना की गई है CBDC केवल एक 'टोकन आधारित मुद्रा' होगी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

81. वित्तीय स्थिरता और विकास परिषद (FSDC) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह रघुराम राजन समिति की अनुशंसा पर गठित एक सांविधिक निकाय है।
2. इसकी अध्यक्षता भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के गवर्नर द्वारा की जाती है।
3. यह अर्थव्यवस्था के वृहद विवेकपूर्ण पर्यवेक्षण की निगरानी करता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

82. सिक्योर्ड ओवरनाइट फाइनेंसिंग रेट (SOFR) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

(a) SOFR का उपयोग मुख्य रूप से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शेयर बाज़ार सूचकांकों के आकलन के लिये किया जाता है।
(b) SOFR का निर्धारण प्रतिभूति रहित रात्रिकालीन ऋण के लिये औसत ब्याज दरों के आधार पर किया जाता है।
(c) SOFR का प्रबंधन यूरोपीय सेंट्रल बैंक (ECB) द्वारा किया जाता है।
(d) SOFR एक बेंचमार्क दर है जो अमेरिकी ट्रेज़री पुनर्खरीद बाज़ार में रातोंरात उधार लेने की लागत को दर्शाती है।

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76. With reference to Krishnadeva Raya, consider the following statements:

1. He founded a suburban township near Vijayanagar called Nagalapuram after his mother.
2. He composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyada.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

77. Consider the following statements regarding Bahmani kingdoms:

1. The founder of Bahmani kingdom was Alauddin Bahman Shah also known as Hasan Gangu in 1347.
2. Mahmud Gawan was a Persian merchant.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

78. Who among the following saints is associated with the composition of the "Adi Granth," the holy scripture of Sikhism?

(a) Guru Nanak *(b)* Guru Angad
(c) Guru Arjan *(d)* Guru Gobind Singh

79. Consider the following statements:

1. Diwan-i-arz is department of agriculture organised by Iltutmish.
2. Qubacha, a fellow slave of Aibak, had declared himself an independent ruler of Multan and seized Lahore and parts of the Punjab.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

80. Consider the following statements with reference to Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs):

1. CBDC can be classified into two broad types viz. general purpose or retail (CBDC-R) and wholesale (CBDC-W).
2. CBDC as envisaged will only be a 'token based currency.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1nor 2

81. Consider the following statements with reference to Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC):

1. It is a statutory body formed on the recommendations of Raguram Rajan Committee.
2. It is chaired by the RBI governor.
3. It monitors macro-prudential supervision of the economy.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

82. Which among the following statements about the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) is correct?

(a) SOFR is primarily used for assessing international stock market indices.
(b) SOFR is determined based on the average interest rates for unsecured overnight borrowings.
(c) SOFR is administered by the European Central Bank (ECB).
(d) SOFR is a benchmark rate that reflects the cost of overnight borrowing in the U.S. Treasury repurchase market.

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83. iGOT करमयोगी प्लेटफार्म किस उद्देश्य से लॉन्च किया गया है

(a) क्षमता निर्माण में सरकारी अधिकारियों का मार्गदर्शन करना

(b) भारत भर में सांस्कृतिक विरासत तथा पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना

(c) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार समझौतों एवं वार्ताओं को संपन्न करना

(d) ग्रामीण समुदायों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ प्रदान करना

84. "राष्ट्रीय संस्थागत रैंकिंग फ्रेमवर्क (NIRF)" के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसकी घोषणा प्रतिवर्ष गैर-सरकारी, संगठन-'प्रथम' द्वारा की जाती है।
2. यह भारत में उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों की गुणवत्ता और उत्कृष्टता को प्रदर्शित करता है।
3. NIRF में मापदंडों की केवल तीन व्यापक श्रेणियाँ हैं अर्थात, शिक्षण, अधिगम और संसाधन।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

85. हाल ही में जनसमाचारों में रहे कलसा-बंदूरी नाला परियोजना निम्नलिखित में से किस नदी पर बनाई गई है?

(a) महादयी नदी *(b)* साबरमती नदी

(c) सुवर्णरेखा नदी *(d)* कोयना नदी

86. संयुक्त राष्ट्र की 'उच्च समुद्र संधि' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. उच्च समुद्र, किसी देश के विशिष्ट आर्थिक क्षेत्र से परे का क्षेत्र है।
2. संधि में 'एक्सेस एंड बैनिफिट शेयरिंग कमेटी' इसकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं में से एक है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

87. सॉवरेन गोल्ड बॉन्ड (SGB) योजना 2023-24 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बैंकों द्वारा प्राप्त SGB को उनकी सांविधिक चलनिधि अनुपात आवश्यकताओं का हिस्सा माना जा सकता है।
2. हिंदू अविभाजित परिवार (HUF) को SGB खरीदने से प्रतिबंधित किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

88. 'टैक्स इंस्पेक्टर्स विदाउट बॉर्डर्स' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह टैक्स हेवन की समस्या से बचने के लिये फाइनेंशियल एक्शन टास्क फोर्स द्वारा शुरू किया गया एक कार्यक्रम है।
2. भारत को प्रशासन में भागीदार बनाया गया है तथा उसने इस कार्यक्रम के लिये कर विशेषज्ञ उपलब्ध कराए हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

89. UNSC संकल्प 1267 संबंधित है

(a) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आपराधिक न्यायालय (ICC) की स्थापना।

(b) अल-कायदा तथा तालिबान से संबंधित व्यक्तियों एवं संस्थाओं को लक्षित करने हेतु तैयार की गई प्रतिबंध सूची।

(c) मध्य पूर्व में शांति स्थापना अभियानों का गठन।

(d) लीबिया में सैन्य हस्तक्षेप के लिये प्राधिकरण।

90. 'मंकीपॉक्स' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह एक जीवाणु जनित रोग है।
2. इसमें मानव-से-मानव संचरण की कोई ज्ञात संभावना नहीं होती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही नहीं है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

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83. The iGOT Karamyogi Platform is launched for the purpose of

(a) Guiding government officials in their capacity building journey

(b) Promoting cultural heritage and tourism across India

(c) Facilitating international trade agreements and negotiations

(d) Providing healthcare services to rural communities

84. Consider the following statements regarding the "National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)":

1. It is announced by the NGO Pratham every year.
2. It captures quality and excellence of higher education institutions in India.
3. There are only three broad categories of parameters in the NIRF i.e., teaching, learning and resources.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

85. Kalasa-Banduri Nala Project recently in news is made on which among the following river?

(a) Mhadei river *(b)* Sabarmati river

(c) Subarnarekha river *(d)* Koyna river

86. Consider the following statements reference to the UN "High Seas Treaty":

1. High Seas is an area beyond a country's Exclusive Economic Zone.
2. The treaty includes 'Access and Benefit-sharing Committee' as one of its key features.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

87. Consider the following statements with reference to Sovereign Gold Bond (SGB) Scheme 2023-24:

1. SGBs obtained by banks can be considered as part of their Statutory Liquidity Ratio requirements.
2. Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) is restricted from purchase of SGB.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

88. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Tax Inspectors without Borders Programme':

1. It is a programme started by the Financial Action Task Force to avoid tax havens.
2. India has been chosen as the partner in administration and has provided tax expert for this programme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

89. UNSC resolution 1267 is associated with

(a) Establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC)

(b) Creation of a sanctions list targeting individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaeda and the Taliban

(c) Formation of peacekeeping operations in the Middle East

(d) Authorization for military intervention in Libya

90. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Monkeypox':

1. It is a bacterial zoonotic disease.
2. There is no known possibility of human-to-human transmission.

Which of the statements given above is/are ***not*** correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

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91. मिशन ऑन एडवांस एंड हाई-इम्पैक्ट रिसर्च (MAHIR) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसका उद्देश्य ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में नवीनतम और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के स्वदेशी अनुसंधान, विकास और प्रदर्शन को सुविधाजनक बनाना है।
2. यह विद्युत मंत्रालय और विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय की एक संयुक्त पहल है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

92. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन हाल ही में जनसमाचारों में रहे 'एबॉसीन (Abaucin)' को सर्वोत्तम रूप से संदर्भित करता है?

(a) एक संभावित नया प्रतिजैविक जो मशीन लर्निंग द्वारा विकसित किये गए अत्यधिक प्रतिरोधी एसिनेटोबैक्टर बाउमानी बैक्टीरिया को लक्षित करता है।
(b) एक वायरल संक्रमण, जिसे हाल ही में एसिनेटोबैक्टर बाउमानी बैक्टीरिया में देखे गए व्यापक प्रतिजैविक प्रतिरोध के कारण के रूप में पहचाना गया है, जो लोक स्वास्थ्य के लिये एक महत्त्वपूर्ण खतरा है।
(c) किसी भी तकनीकी प्रगति के उपयोग के बिना एसिनेटोबैक्टर बाउमानी बैक्टीरिया को समाप्त करने के लिये एक नियम आधारित हस्तक्षेप तकनीक विकसित की गई है।
(d) एक अच्छी तरह से स्थापित प्रतिजैविक ने एसिनेटोबैक्टर बाउमन्नी स्ट्रेन के खिलाफ पूरी तरह से अप्रभाविता दिखाई है, जिससे वैकल्पिक उपचार दृष्टिकोण खोजने के प्रयास तीव्र हो गए हैं।

93. 'लॉन्ड्रोमैट देशों' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वे देश जो रूसी तेल खरीदते हैं और यूरोपीय देशों को प्रसंस्कृत उत्पाद बेचते हैं, इस प्रकार रूस के खिलाफ यूरोपीय प्रतिबंधों को नजरअंदाज़ कर देते हैं।
2. भारत पाँच देशों के इस समूह का हिस्सा नहीं है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

94. राष्ट्रीय जैव-विविधता रजिस्टर के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसे पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा विकसित किया गया है।
2. यह पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर एक डेटाबेस बनाता है जिसे व्यापक रूप से साझा किया जाता है और सार्वजनिक किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

95. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा देश अमेज़न वनों का हिस्सा है?

(a) पेरू
(b) अर्जेंटीना
(c) चिली
(d) पराग्वे

96. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जैवोपचारण का तात्पर्य भराव क्षेत्र स्थलों पर अपशिष्ट के ढेर को कम करने के लिये जैवनिम्नीकरण सामग्रियों के उपयोग से है।
2. भारतीय नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट में लगभग 60 प्रतिशत जैवनिम्नीकरण सामग्री होती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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91. Consider the following statements with reference to Mission on Advanced and High Impact Research (MAHIR):

1. It aims to facilitate indigenous research, development and demonstration of the latest and emerging technologies in the power sector.
2. It is a joint initiative of the Ministry of power and Ministry of science and technology.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

92. Which among the following statements best refers to 'Abauchin' recently in news?

(a) a potential new antibiotic which targets the highly resistant Acinetobacter baumannii bacteria made by machine learning.
(b) a viral infection, has recently been identified as the cause of the widespread antibiotic resistance observed in Acinetobacter baumannii bacteria, posing a significant threat to public health.
(c) a manual intervention technique, has been developed to eradicate Acinetobacter baumannii bacteria without the use of any technological advancements
(d) a well-established antibiotic, has shown complete inefficacy against the Acinetobacter baumannii strain, leading to intensified efforts in finding alternative treatment approaches.

93. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Laundromat Countries':

1. Countries that buy Russian oil and sell processed products to European countries, thus sidestepping European sanctions against Russia.
2. India is not the part of this group of five countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

94. Consider the following statements with reference to National Biodiversity Register:

1. It is developed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
2. It creates a database on traditional knowledge that is widely shared and publicly disclosed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

95. Which one of the following country is a part of the Amazon forests?

(a) Peru
(b) Argentina
(c) Chile
(d) Paraguay

96. Consider the following statements:

1. Bioremediation refers to use of biodegradable materials to reduce the waste piles at landfill sites.
2. Indian municipal solid waste consists of about 60 percent biodegradable material.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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97. अपशिष्ट-से-ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकियों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. तापीय विघटन/पायरोलिसिस तीव्र ऑक्सीकरण प्रक्रिया है जिसका उपयोग वाष्पशील कार्बनिक यौगिकों (VOC) को कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड और जल में परिवर्तित करने के लिये किया जाता है।
2. तापन ऑक्सीजन की अनुपस्थिति में और उच्च तापमान पर जैवभार को जैव-तेल एवं बायोचार का उत्पादन करने के लिये परिवर्तित करता है।
3. गैसीकरण कार्बनिक या जीवाश्म-आधारित कार्बनयुक्त पदार्थों को बिना दहन के उच्च तापमान पर कार्बन मोनोऑक्साइड, हाइड्रोजन और कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड में परिवर्तित करता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

98. हाल ही में जनसमाचारों में रहे कप्पाफाइकस अल्वारेजी निम्नलिखित में से किसको संदर्भित करता है?

(a) समुद्री घोड़े की एक प्रजाति
(b) समुद्री घास की एक प्रजाति
(c) समुद्री पक्षी की एक प्रजाति
(d) समुद्री शैवाल की एक प्रजाति

99. भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट, 2021 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत के सभी राज्यों में वन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश का क्षेत्रफल सबसे अधिक है।
2. मिजोरम अपने भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में वनों की सबसे अधिक प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी वाला राज्य है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

100. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. किसी देश का विशिष्ट आर्थिक क्षेत्र उसकी तटरेखा से समुद्र में 370 किमी. तक विस्तृत होता है।
2. संयुक्त राष्ट्र उच्च समुद्र संधि राष्ट्रीय अधिकार क्षेत्र से परे क्षेत्रों की समुद्री जैव-विविधता की चिंताओं से संबंधित है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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97. With reference to Waste-to-Energy technologies, consider the following statements:

1. Pyrolysis is rapid oxidation process used to convert Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) to carbon dioxide and water.
2. Torrefaction converts biomass in the absence of oxygen and at elevated temperature to produce bio-oils and biochar.
3. Gasification converts organic or fossil-based carbonaceous materials at elevated temperatures without combustion into carbon monoxide, hydrogen and carbon dioxide.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

98. Recently seen in news, *Kappaphycus Alvarezii* refers to which among the following?

(a) A species of Seahorse
(b) A species of Seagrass
(c) A species of Seagull
(d) A species of Seaweed

99. Consider the following statements with reference to India State of Forest Report 2021:

1. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under forest cover among the states of India.
2. Mizoram is the state with largest percentage share of forests in its geographic area.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

100. Consider the following statements:

1. A country's Exclusive Economic Zone extends up to 370 km into the ocean from its coastline.
2. UN Treaty on High Seas relates to concerns of marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY) TEST SERIES – 2024

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TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code: P1/P2/P3-2415

TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES

TEST – 15

C

Time Allowed : Two Hours **Maximum Marks : 200**

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET *DOES NOT* HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES CODE **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside this line. *DO NOT* write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each question is printed both in **Hindi** and **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your admission certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
    THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
    (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **One-Third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
    (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
    (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no **penalty** for that question.

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CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY) TEST SERIES – 2024

TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code: P1/P2/P3-2415

(English Version)

ANSWER & EXPLANATION
GENERAL STUDIES
TEST – 15

C

ANSWERS

Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers
1	(c)	26	(b)	51	(d)	76	(c)
2	(d)	27	(c)	52	(b)	77	(c)
3	(c)	28	(c)	53	(b)	78	(c)
4	(b)	29	(c)	54	(c)	79	(b)
5	(b)	30	(a)	55	(d)	80	(a)
6	(a)	31	(d)	56	(b)	81	(a)
7	(d)	32	(c)	57	(a)	82	(d)
8	(c)	33	(a)	58	(c)	83	(a)
9	(d)	34	(c)	59	(a)	84	(a)
10	(b)	35	(a)	60	(d)	85	(a)
11	(b)	36	(d)	61	(c)	86	(c)
12	(c)	37	(c)	62	(a)	87	(a)
13	(d)	38	(a)	63	(b)	88	(b)
14	(d)	39	(a)	64	(c)	89	(b)
15	(b)	40	(b)	65	(a)	90	(c)
16	(d)	41	(c)	66	(c)	91	(a)
17	(b)	42	(d)	67	(a)	92	(a)
18	(a)	43	(a)	68	(d)	93	(a)
19	(d)	44	(b)	69	(b)	94	(b)
20	(b)	45	(c)	70	(b)	95	(a)
21	(d)	46	(a)	71	(b)	96	(b)
22	(b)	47	(a)	72	(c)	97	(b)
23	(c)	48	(b)	73	(c)	98	(d)
24	(b)	49	(c)	74	(c)	99	(c)
25	(a)	50	(b)	75	(d)	100	(c)

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1. (c)

Explanation:

- **Shortughai is an isolated trading outpost in Northeast Afghanistan** belonging to the Harrapan period.
- Located near the **confluence of the Oxus and its tributary,** the Kokcha. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Being a riverine site, small irrigation canals were found on the site. **Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**
- **Ploughed fields covered with flax seeds** were found (Ploughed fields are also found in Kalibangan). **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Some areas related to the site, were found to be unsuitable for irrigation, but still evidence of Ploughing were found, this is suggestive of the practice of Dry farming.
- **Groundnuts, along with Ragi and finger millets have not been found at any of the Harappan sites** until now. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- It was an **important site for Lapis Lazuli trade**, further it was proximal to tin mines of Ferghana, also had a role to play in camel trade of IVC times.

2. (d)

Explanation:

- Astika **schools of Indian Philosophy** are the ones **that consider Vedas as the ultimate source of knowledge** and derive their thought process from the same.
- There were **six** Astika schools – Samkhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Purva Mimansa, Uttar Mimansa (=Vedanta**).**
- Other schools such as Jainism, Buddhism, Charvaka, Ajivika are Nastika schools of Indian Philosophy.
- Vedanta (Uttar Mimansa) laid emphasis on the **path of knowledge (**jnana**)** in contrast to the Purva Mimansa which emphasised on the karma (sacrifice). **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- It argued that results of sacrifice was impermanent, while the object of knowledge were eternal and unchanging.
- Vedanta school was largely based on the interpretation of Upanishads, enquiring into its central concept of Brahmana.
- Vedanta was framed within a liberation theology, with ultimate aim of knowledge being Moksha.

3. (c)

Explanation:

- During the **early Rig Vedic period**, there was **no concept of wage labourers and agriculture** was dominated by family labour. However, **Rig Vedic culture was familiar with slavery**, the Rig Veda refers to enslavement during the course of war or as a result of debt. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- In the Mahajanapada period reference to **'**Kammakara**'** is seen. It referred to someone who hired out his labour in return for wages. Ashtadhyayi, refers to words like vetan (wage) and vattanika (wage earner). **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The Arthashashtra mentions of state extracting 'Vishti' or forced labour from the people. Bali was a general form of grain tax collected in kind. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- Concept of Vishti as a tax was prominent during the Gupta period. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

4. (b)

Explanation:

- The **core of the Buddhist Doctrine is expressed in the** Ariya-Sachchani (four noble truths) which includes:
  - Dukkha (suffering)
  - Samudaya (cause of suffering)
  - Nirodha (removal of suffering)
  - Ashtangika-marga (eight-fold pathway for cessation of suffering). **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

5. (b)

Explanation:

- During the Mahajanapada period, certain kingdoms had a political and corporate system of governance unlike the core monarchical systems prevalent at those times and the earlier Vedic period.
- These are mentioned to as the gana-sanghas in the Buddhist texts.
- Two of the **sixteen Mahajanapadas** – Vajjis and Mallas were ganas.
- Most of these gana-sanghas were located in or near the Himalayan foothills.
- The ancient ganas were not democracies per se. Powers were vested in the hands of aristocracy comprising heads of leading Kshatriya families. This aristocratic council met in a hall called the Santhagraha, akin to modern legislative assemblies of today.

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- Voting was done on pieces of wood salakas, collector of votes was called the Salaka-gahapaka.
- There was also a gana-puraka, who was responsible for the presence of quorum. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

6. (a)

Explanation:

- **Patriarchal society was there in Sangam age.** The Sangam literature says that women had the status not equal to men.
- Loyal women were respected highly in the society. The loyal women worship was started in this period.
- **'Tippadayal'** is the term used for **Sati in Sangam text**, but the practice was not obligatory. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- In Sangam age, widows were considered extremely inauspicious and dangerous, and were supposed to live an austere life. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Along with 'Shiva' and 'Murugan', references to 'Lakshmi' as goddess of wealth, and 'Kotravai' as the goddess of war are found. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- In Sangam age, there prevailed a custom that the bridegroom had to offer price to the bride. It was called **'Mulai Viali'. Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**

7. (d)

Explanation:

Famous sculptural	Depictions
Vishnu in Varaha avatar rescuing Earth	Udaigiri caves, Madhya Pradesh
Arjuna's Penance	Mammalapuram
Mahesh Murti Shivlinga	**Elephanta caves, Maharashtra**
Shiva chasing a boar	Lepakshi temple, Andhra Pradesh. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
Shiva killing Tripurasura	Thanjavour
Sheshnagi Vishnu	Deogarh, Uttar Pradesh
Rock cut idol of Narsimhan on Shesha	Hampi
Buddha's mahaparinirvana with numerous celestial musicians	Ajanta caves, Maharashtra
Mara Vijaya	Ajanta caves

8. (c)

Explanation:

- **Indian art of coin making is largely borrowed from the Greeks,** the practice of imagery on coins was essentially a Greek practice. Indo-Greek were first to issue gold coins in India. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The **depiction of Lakshmi on coins** was first started by **Kushanas**. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The depiction of Buddha on coins was first started by the Kanishka, where he depicted the Buddha as Shakyamuni. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Indo-Greek king Agathocles**, minted a peculiar coin where **Balrama** was on the obverse and Krishna on the reverse. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- The **Buddha coins, were issued by Kushanas** post the 4th Buddhist councils.

9. (d)

Explanation:

- This excerpt talks about the victory of **Chalukyan King Pulakesin II over Harshavardana of Kannauj** at the banks of Narmada in 618 AD, it was mentioned in the Aihole inscription at Meguti temple in Karnataka, by Ravikriti, a minister in Pulakesin's court, mention of this conflict was also recorded by Xuan Zang (Hiuen Tsang) in his travelogues.
- **Pulakesin II was later defeated by Pallava king Narsimhavarman I** whose father Mahedervarman I was earlier defeated by Pulakesin in an earlier conflict. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

10. (b)

Explanation:

- **Mahayana school emerged post the fourth buddhist council.** It designated Buddha as a God and started its worship, earlier in Theravada, Buddha was seen as a great teacher.
- **Buddha gave his sermons in Pali and also the** Tipitaka **of Buddhism** (Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka, Abhidhamma Pitaka) are in Pali only. But, there was an increasing use of Sanskrit in Mahayana texts. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The idea of the bodhisattva **(wisdom being) is known to earlier Buddhism**. Gotama himself is said to have been born as an ascetic named Megha or Sumedha in an earlier birth. He is described as having taken a vow

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to tread the path of Buddhahood in the presence of an earlier Buddha named Dipankara, only to postpone his own enlightenment out of compassion for others.

- However, the **idea of the** bodhisattva **assumed greater importance in Mahayana. Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**
- The highest goal in the older Buddhism was the attainment of nibbana and becoming an arhat. Mahayana considered this a lesser goal; the higher one consisted of following the path of a bodhisattva and attaining Buddhahood. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The worship of Buddha as a God was started by the Mahayana sect. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

11. (b)

Explanation:

- For managing **inter-state relations** the **Arthashashtra** mentions 'shad-gunya' or six policies that a king should follow in different circumstances, this included Sandhi (making peace), Vigraha (hostility), Asana (keeping quiet), Yana (military expedition), Samshraya (seeking shelter), Dvaidhibhava (peace with one, hostility towards other. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

12. (c)

Explanation:

- Jaina philosophy conceives that living beings consist of Jiva (soul), it is formless and attains the form of the body it inhabits becoming co-existent with it.
- According to Jaina philosophy, Jivas migrate due to Karma. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Karma in Jain philosophy is described as material particles floating in space, these particle gets attached to Jiva due to the latter's associations with passion, desire and hatred, until and unless these bondages are removed one cannot attain Moksha. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Jaina philosophy advocates the path of right knowledge to liberate one's soul from the bondages of Karma, so that one can attain moksha. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- One becomes an Arhat during his lifetime, but one can attain Moksha only when last of the Karma, which is associated with the body it is inhabiting is released, this is nirvana. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

13. (d)

Explanation:

- **Kollutunga I** was the grandson of **Rajendra Chola** through his daughter **Ammangaidevi,** and was the Prince of the Eastern Chalukyas of Odhisha, he gained power following the death of Rajendra I which led to confusion over the succession question, resulting in a series of weak rulers who ruled in quick succession. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- Kulothunga maintained friendly relations with other countries including parts of **Malaysia, Thailand and China**.
- He encouraged trade with foreign countries which earned huge profits in return for Chola empire.
- He renamed Vishakapatnam port as Kulottungacolapattanam and carried trade operations from there.
- He is known to have abolished a number of tolls and taxes that is why he was given the title of Sungam-Taverrata.
- The **Kalinkattupparani by Cheyankontar** gives a description of war between Kollutunga I and Kalinga king Anantavarman Chodadganga.

14. (d)

Explanation:

- **Brahamadeya villages** were those villages which were granted to the Brahmanas by a royal decree. But all of them **were not tax-free villages**, tax-free autonomous **Brahmadeya villages** were separately classified as 'Taniyurs'. **Hence, statement (1) and (4) are NOT correct.**
- 'Ur' was the village assembly of **non-Brahmadeya villages**, comprising of tax-paying landowners of villages. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- 'Sabha' was the Brahmana assembly in the **Brahmadeya villages**. Membership was governed by criteria such as property ownership, family antecedents, learning and good conduct. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- **Other important terms:**
  - *Vellanavagai* – Non-Brahmadeya villages
  - *Ur-nattam/Ur-irrukai* – Habitation area for landowning farmers.
  - *Kammnacheri* – residential quarters of artisans
  - *Paraicheri* – Residential quarters of agricultural labourers.

15. (b)

Explanation:

- Guptas rose to prominence during the mid of **4th Century CE** and were a power to reckon till the mid **6th Century.** With Pataliputra as their capital they were able to assert their influence almost over all of the north India and parts of South India.

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- **Vakatakas**, ruled in deccan and were contemporaries of Gupta's. **Kadamba's** rule in the Karnataka region, **Varmans** in the Northeast and **Pallavas** in the deep south were also contemporary. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

16. (d)

Explanation:

- The provinces of Gupta empire were divided into districts known as Vishayas**,** they were put under officers Vishayapati**,** who were assisted in their administrative duties by certain prominent members of town including Nagara-shresthin (chief merchant/banker), Sarthavaha (chief carvan trader), Prathama-kullika (chief artisan), Prathama-kayasatha (chief scribe).
- They along with Visayapati formed a committee **Adishthana-adhikarana** for **district administration. Hence, option (d) is correct.**

17. (b)

Explanation:

- Alvars and Nayanars were South Indian Bhakti saints devoted to the worship of Vishnu and Shiva respectively.
- Alvar and Nayanar's poetry reflects a devotion that is at once intimate, intense, and ecstatic. The poets visualized their god in various ways—as friend, mother, father, master, teacher, and bridegroom. Many male saints took on the feminine voice of a lover or bride when expressing their longing for union with God.
- These saints did not refer to themselves by this name; they described themselves as atiyar **(servant)** or tontar **(slave**), indicating that they considered themselves servants or slaves of God. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- The bhakti saints came from varied social backgrounds. A significant proportion (about two thirds) were Brahmanas, as were some of the most important saints. But there were also people from other social backgrounds—kings, minor chieftains, civil and military officials, merchants, and landowners. The saints also included a cowherd, washerman, weaver, potter, toddy fermenter, hunter, fisherman, and highway robber.
- Two saints—the Shaiva saint **Nandanar** and the Vaishnava saint **Tiruppan Alvar**—are described as 'untouchables'. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- There were three women figure among the Nayanars—Karaikkal Ammaiyar, Mangaiyarkkarasiyar, and Isainaniyar. **Andal was the only woman Alvar. For her dedication to God she is often compared to Bhakti saint Meera, hence called 'Meera of South'. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The male saints were not recluses or ascetics. They lived their lives as a part of society and most of them were married. The case with the female saints was, different.
- In the case of male saints, there was no contradiction between the life of a householder and devotion towards the god. However, the female body directly impinged on the path of the bhaktin. Youth and beauty were a burden, and the bhaktin could not combine marriage and family with devotion, hence for them reclusion from society was pertinent. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

18. (a)

Explanation:

- **Important sites related to Buddha's Life:**
  - **Lumbini (Nepal):** Buddha born in **563BC**.
  - **Kapilvastu (Nepal):** Buddha was born as prince of Kapilvastu.
  - **Bodh Gaya, Bihar:** Buddha gained enlightenment here while meditating under a peepal tree known today as Bodhi tree.
  - **Sarnath, Bihar:** Place of first sermon.
  - Rajgir - was the first capital of Magadha, ruled by King Bimbisara who was one of the most prominent supporters of the Buddha. Buddha used this city as his monsoon retreat, and preached his Dharma.
  - **Sarvasti, Uttar Pardesh:**The famous Angulimal incident is supposed to have taken place here.
  - **Kushinagara:** Place of Buddha's death/ Mahaparnirvana.
  - **Sanchi:** The site is not associated with any event in the Buddha's life. Sanchi, is considered as the Birthplace of Devi, with whom, according to the legend, Ashoka had a serious romance. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

19. (d)

Explanation:

- The town's religious centre was **founded by a 7th-century Hindu Pallava King Narasimhavarman,** also known as **Mamalla**—for whom the town was named. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

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- Shore Temple is one among a number of Hindu monuments at Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram), on the Coromandel Coast of **Tamil Nadu.**
- It is considered the finest early example of medieval southern Indian temple architecture.
- It was built probably in the reign of **Narasimhavarman II, also known as Rajasimha (Pallava ruler)** who reigned from 700 to 728 CE.
- Unlike most of its neighbours at the site, it is **built of cut stones** rather than carved out of caves.
- It has two shrines, one dedicated to **Shiva and the other to Vishnu. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- It has been built in **Dravidian style.** Its style is characterized by a **pyramidal** kutina**-type tower** that consists of stepped stories topped by a cupola and finial, a form quite different from the northern Indian sikhara.
- The Mamallapuram monuments and temples, including the Shore Temple complex, were collectively designated a **UNESCO World Heritage site in 1984.**

20. (b)

Explanation:

Gandhara school	Mathura school
Uses bluish-grey sandstone in early period, shifts to stucco in later periods. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**	Uses Red sandstone
Mainly Buddhist imagery	Influence of all three religions – Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism is seen
Drapery is transparent with pleats covering both the shoulders. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**	Drapery transparent with pleats covers only left shoulder. **Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct**
(Pleatless drapery is a feature of Sarnath school)	
Buddha is shown in a spiritual state with wavy hairs, seated in a position of Yogi with eyes half close as in meditation	Buddha is shown in a delightful mood with a smiling face, sitting in Padmasana
Halo of Buddha is plain	Halo is profusely decorated ; **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

21. (d)

Explanation:

- Vatsa was one of the sixteen Mahajanapada, it was noted for its famous cotton textiles.
- Legends recount the rivalry between kings Udayana of Vatsa and Pradyota of Avanti, and refer to a love affair and marriage between Udayana and Vasavadatta, Pradyota's daughter.
- This story later became the central theme of three Sanskrit dramas of later times—the Svapna-Vasavadatta of Bhasa, the Ratnavali and Priyadarshika of Harsha.
- Malvikagnimitram was written by Kalidasa, it was based on the love story of Shunga king **Agnimitra**. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

22. (b)

Explanation:

- As per the Vinaya Pittaka, Buddha was initially aversive of allowing women into the sangha because he thought it may lead to corruption and early decay of the Sangha. He, later did agree for the same when pursued by his cousin Ananda and foster mother Gautami for the creation of *Bhikkhuni-Sangha*.
- As per the tradition of early Buddhism, while women could attain salvation but for attaining Buddhahood they have to first take birth as a man. **Hence, Both statement-I and statement-II are correct, and statement-II is NOT the correct explanation for statement-I**.

23. (c)

Explanation:

- The Naneghat inscription of Queen Naganika (1st century BCE) mentions that villages were among the items offered as Dakshina to officiating priests when certain shrauta sacrifices, including the Ashvamedha, were performed by her husband Satakarni-I. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- This is the first inscription that associates certain specific privileges and exemptions with a gift of land. It states that the land was not to be entered or disturbed by royal troops, was not to be dug for salt, was free from the control of state officials, and was to enjoy all sorts of immunities. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Although, Satvahanas considered to be themselves as Brahmanas and encouraged use of Sanskrit, but they still acknowledged the popular language **Prakrit** as the state language. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The Satavahanas coins had a characteristic **Ujjain symbol.** The symbol is named Ujjain Symbol because a hoard of coins depicting the symbol was first discovered at Ujjain.

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- The symbol comprises of four circles attached to the ends of the bars of a cross. The circles are either hollow or have pellets or dots or Svastika inside it. A double or single circle also appears inside the circles. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- Subsequently, Satavahana coins found at several archaeological sites seemed to bear this Symbol. However, its significance is not known.

24. (b)

Explanation:

- In majority of the sites, there was a two phase division – main settlement area and the Citadel, but in sites like Lothal and Surkotada, the citadel complex is located within the main settlement only. Further, Dholavira site has three divisions – Citadel, middle town, and lower towns. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The striking feature of Harappan civilization is the uniformity in size of burnt bricks, the ration 1:2:4 is maintained for the brick dimension throughout the Indus Valley sites, this is indicative of a presence of a central administration. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Elaborate drainage system was found in the Harappan settlement, but extensive wells were reported from sites like Mohenjodaro and Dholavira. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- As part of the drainage system, soak pits were constructed to collect human waste. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

25. (a)

Explanation:

- Only elephant is common in both the artefacts. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- The Pashupati seal is flanked by four animals – an elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo and a tiger with two antelopes beneath the dais of the supposed yogi.
- The Sarnath pillar had four lions standing back to back, its abacus depicts four animals running in clockwise direction, these four are – Bull, Horse, Elephant, and Lion.

26. (b)

Explanation:

- 'Rajuka' is derived from the root word 'Rajju' which means ropes. Rajukas, during the Mauryan times were officers who surveyed the land using standardized ropes. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The Rajukas were appointed even before the Mauryan times, but they were given additional duties during the time of Ashoka. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- During the times of Ashoka the office of Rajuka was that of a high ranking officer who were associated with public welfare duties as well as propagation of Dhamma. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- The Arthashashtra doesn't mentions of Rajukas rather it uses Yukta as a general term for officers. **Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**

27. (c)

Explanation:

- The Ashokan inscriptions predominantly use Prakrit language, but for the edicts at the periphery of kingdom languages such as Greek and Aramiac are used.
- One, such edict is in Shah-i-kuna in the Kandahar region of Afghanistan. Sanskrit is not used in any of the inscription. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- The Ashokan edicts predominantly used the Brahmi script to write the inscriptions, But, in the northwestern part of the country Kharoshthi script is used to inscribe edicts, it is written in right to left orientation. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The reason these edicts used varied languages and scripts, was that they were meant for information dissemination to populace, hence such script and language was used that was in common usage in that region. This is the reason why, Sanskrit is not used anywhere in the Ashokan edicts. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The first inscription written in Sanskrit in the subcontinent is by the Shaka king Rudradaman at Girnar.
- Ahimsa, was the central element of Ashoka's Dhamma and formed the crux of all his edicts. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

28. (c)

Explanation:

- Amoghavarsha (814–878 CE) built a new capital city of Manyakheta (identified with modern Malkhed). He was a patron of literature and a scholar himself. He wrote the *Kavirajamarga*, the earliest Kannada work on poetics. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

29. (c)

Explanation:

- Ritusamhara – written by Kalidasa, the poem is divided into six cantos, one for each of the six Indian seasons: Grishma (summer), varsa/pavas (monsoon/rains), Sharad (autumn), hemanta (cool), sisira (winter), and vasanta (spring). The words Ritu (seasons) and sahra (group) are used combined in this context to mean

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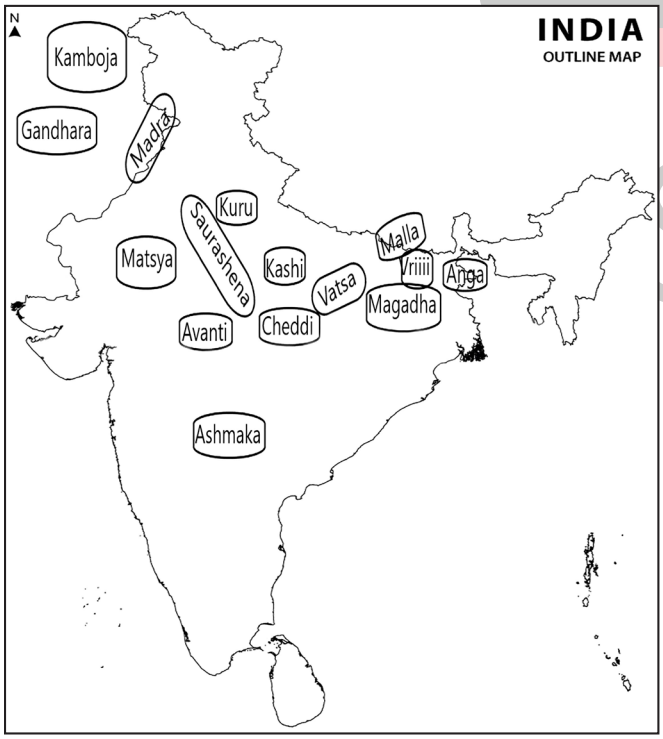
"gathering together" or "group." Thus, Ritusamhara has been rendered as Medley of Seasons or Garland of Seasons, or maybe more appropriately as the "Pageant of the Seasons," but it has also been mistranslated as "birth and death" of seasons, owing to the other meaning of samhara as destruction. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**

- Mrichkatika – written by Sudraka based on, 'Dradiracharudatta' by Bhasa. It is among the first tragedy writings in Sanskrit. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
- Harshacharitra – Biographical work of Harsha, written by Banabhatta. **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**
- Milindapanho - The Milindapañha is a Buddhist text which dates from sometime between 100 BC and 200 AD. It purports to record a dialogue between the Indian Buddhist sage Nāgasena, and the 2nd century BC Indo-Greek king Menander I of Bactria. **Hence, pair (4) is correctly matched.**
- Bhudhacharitram – written by Asvaghosha, on the life of Gautama Buddha. **Hence, pair (5) is correctly matched.**

30. (a)

Explanation:



Hence, option (a) is correct.

31. (d)

Explanation:

- **Patua Art:** The art of **Bengal**, Patua art dates back around a thousand years. It started out as a village tradition by painters telling Mangal Kavyas or auspicious stories of Gods and Goddesses.
- **Phad Painting:** It is predominantly found in **Rajasthan** and is a scroll-type art. It is religious in nature and comprises of drawings of local deities, Pabuji and Devnarayan.
- **Cheriyal Scroll Paintings:** Indigenous to **Telangana** state, it is a type of Nakashi art. The scrolls are depicted as a continuous story like comics or ballads by the Balladeer community.
- **Manjusha Painting:** This art form belongs to **Bhagalpur region of Bihar.** It is also known as Angika art, where 'ang' refers to one of the Mahajanapada. Since snake motifs are always present, it is also called snake painting. These paintings are executed on boxes of jute and paper. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

32. (c)

Explanation:

- **Ajivika**, an ascetic sect that emerged in India about the **same time as Buddhism and Jainism** and that lasted until the 14th century; the name may mean "following the ascetic way of life." It was founded by **Goshala Maskariputra (also called Gosala Makkhaliputta),** a friend of Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara ("Ford-maker," i.e., saviour) of Jainism. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The Ajivikas supposedly held that the affairs of the entire universe were ordered by a cosmic force called niyati (Sanskrit: "rule" or "destiny") that determined all events, including an individual's fate, to the last detail and that barred personal efforts to change or accelerate improvement toward one's spiritual destiny. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- As a result of this static and melancholic view of the human condition, the **Ajivikas practiced austerities** rather than pursue any purposeful goal. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

33. (a)

Explanation:

- **Natyashastra is an ancient treatise on music, drama, and dance.** It is considered the earliest and most

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authoritative Indian text on the performing arts. The **text is attributed to the sage Bharat Muni** and is believed to have been written between 200 BCE and 200 CE. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

- The text is an **analytical study of dramatic performance** that categorizes fundamentals such as:
  - Natya, Vithi, Bhav, Vyabhichari Bhav, Satvik Bhav, Vibhav, Anubhav, Rasa, Rasa Sutra, etc.
- The **text also describes the stage for performance arts as a sacred space for artists**. It discusses the specifics of stage design, positioning the actors, movement on stage, entrance and exit, and more.

34. (c)

Explanation:

- **Amitabha (Amida)** is considered as the Buddha of the "**Pure Land**" or of "**Infinite Light.**" This Buddha is the main focus of devotion in the **Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism**, and the Jodo and Shin Schools of Japan.
- He resides in the **Land of Ultimate Bliss** (Pure Land), in which all beings enjoy unbounded happiness. Pure Land Buddhists believe that people who are fully devoted and recite or call upon his name by the time of dying, will be **born in the Land of Ultimate Bliss** and received by Amitabha. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

35. (a)

Explanation:

- **Ritusamhara: This is a work of Kalidasa.** It is a lyrical poem describing the six Indian seasons with elaborate details. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- Other **six works identified as genuine are** the dramas Abhijnanashakuntala, Vikramorvashi, and Malavikagnimitra; the epic poems Raghuvamsha and Kumarasambhava; and the lyric "Meghaduta".
- **Ratnavali:** This work is not attributed to Kalidasa. It is a Sanskrit drama written by **King Harsha.**
- **Nitisatakam:** This is not a work of Kalidasa. It is a collection of moral aphorisms **attributed to Bhartrihari,** a renowned poet and philosopher.
- **Rajatarangini:** This historical chronicle is not a work of Kalidasa. It was **written by Kalhana,** a Kashmiri historian.

36. (d)

Explanation:

United Nation Forum on forests:

- The **UNFF** is an **intergovernmental** policy forum which promotes **"management, conservation and sustainable development of all types** of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
  - UNFF was established in **2000 by the UN Economic and Social Council.** The Forum has universal membership and is **composed of all Member States of the United Nations. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Major Related Events:**
  - **1992 -** UN Conference on Environment and Development adopts the **Forest Principles and Agenda 21.**
  - **1995/1997 - Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (1995)** and Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (1997) are established to implement the Forest Principles from 1995 to 2000.
  - **2000 -** UNFF is established as a functional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council.
  - **2006 -** UNFF agrees on **four Global Objectives on Forests.**
    - The Four Global Objectives on Forests:

- Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management (SFM);
- Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits;
- Increase significantly the area of sustainably managed forests;
- Reverse the decline in official development assistance for SFM
- Mobilise increased financial resources for implementation of SFM.
  - UNFF adopts the **UN Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (Forest Instrument).**

37. (c)

Explanation:

- The **saiva Nayanar saints and vaisnava Alvar saints of South India** spread the concept of bhakti among different sections of the society irrespective of caste and sex during the period between the 7th and the 10th century.
- The **Alvar and Nayanar saints used the Tamil language and not Sanskrit** for preaching and composing devotional songs. Thus, the movement could acquire a popular base. The South Indian bhakti saints

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used to criticize the Jains and Buddhists who enjoyed a privileged status at the courts of South Indian monarchs during that period. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

- There was no elimination of Brahmanical rituals such as worship of idols, recitation of the Vedic mantras and pilgrimages to sacred places in spite of the overriding stress on bhakti as the superior mode of worship.
- The Jains and Buddhists were its principal targets not the Brahmins. This perhaps was also the reason why the **Brahman dominated temples played an important role in the growth of South Indian bhakti movement. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

38. (a)

Explanation:

- The **UNESCO World Heritage Site 'Ellora'** is found in the **Aurangabad** district of the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is one of the greatest rock-cut Hindu temple cave complexes in the world.
- The **caves are a collection of 34 rock-hewn caves** that were excavated from the **Charanandri hills** between the 6th and 10th centuries. The caves are located in the Sahyadri range of Maharashtra, nearly 100 kilometers from the Ajanta Caves.
- The **Kailash temple in Cave 16** is a monument in the shape of a chariot that is dedicated to the god Shiva. It is the **largest single monolithic rock excavation** in the world. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- They feature intricate carvings, sculptures, and monolithic pillars, and depict a variety of themes from Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain mythology. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The **caves are a symbol of the spirit of tolerance** that permitted these three religions to establish their sanctuaries and communities in a single place.

39. (a)

Explanation:

- India proudly **celebrated its 77th Independence Day,** the spotlight once again fell upon the iconic Red Fort in Delhi.
- Babur, the founder of the Mughal dynasty, termed Delhi as the 'capital of all Hindustan' in the 16th century.
- Despite brief relocations (Akbar shifted his capital to Agra) the Mughals, under Shah Jahan, re-established Delhi as their capital with Shahjahanabad in 1648, known today as Old Delhi.
- **Shah Jahan laid the foundation of his citadel, Lal-Qila** or Red Fort. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The fort is a masterpiece of Mughal architecture and **a symbol of their cultural and artistic achievements. It was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage** Site in 2007. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

40. (b)

Explanation:

- **Nabakalebara is a ritual in the Jagannath Temple in Puri** that involves replacing the wooden idols of four **Hindu deities: Jagannath, Balabhadra, Subhadra, Sudarshana. Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- The word "**Nabakalebara**" translates to **"new embodiment".** The ritual is performed **every 8, 12, or 19 years, based on the lunar calendar.**
- The idols are known as "**Daru Brahma**" or sacred trees. The **idols of Jagannath, Balbhadra, and Subhadra** are made from neem wood, which may be resistant to decay.
- The rituals are held when an **Adhikamasa (intercalary month) of Ashadha (June/July) occurs**, which is when two lunar months of Ashadha fall in one year. This rare occasion usually occurs **once every 12 years**, but the gap can range from 8 to 19 years.

41. (c)

Explanation:

- Hydrogen is the **lightest** and **first element** on the **periodic table.**
- Being highly reactive, it is **rarely found in its nascent form. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- At standard temperature and pressure, hydrogen is a nontoxic, nonmetallic, odorless, tasteless, colorless, and **highly combustible diatomic gas.**
- Hydrogen fuel is a **zero-emission fuel burned with oxygen**. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It can be **used in fuel cells or internal combustion engines.** It is also used as a **fuel for spacecraft propulsion.**
- **Type of Hydrogen:**
  - **Grey Hydrogen:**
    - Constitutes India's bulk Production.
    - Extracted from hydrocarbons (fossil fuels, natural gas).
    - By product: CO_2

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- **Blue Hydrogen:**
  - Sourced from fossil fuels.
  - By product: **CO, CO_2**
  - **By products are Captured and Stored**, so better than grey hydrogen.
- **Green Hydrogen:**
  - Generated from renewable energy (like Solar, Wind).
  - Electricity splits water into hydrogen and oxygen.
  - By Products: **Water, Water Vapor**

42. (d)

Explanation:

Green Steel:

- The Ministry of Steel seeks to reduce CO_2 in steel industry through promotion of **Green Steel (manufacturing steel without using fossil fuels).**
- This can be done by using **low-carbon energy sources** such as **hydrogen, coal gasification, or electricity** instead of the traditional **carbon-intensive manufacturing route of coal-fired plants.**
- It eventually lowers GHG emissions, cuts cost and improves the quality of steel.
- Normally steel is made using coal which releases lot of carbon dioxide into the air and contribute to climate change.
- But with green steel they could use hydrogen which is clean and renewable energy source or they could use electricity instead of coal.
- Another option is coal gasification which turns coal into gas that can be used to make steel.
- Hence, **option (d) is correct.**

43. (a)

Explanation:

- The Competition Amendment Act (CAA) expands the definition of combinations (mergers, acquisitions, or amalgamation of enterprises) to include transactions with a value above Rs 2,000 crore. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Reduction in the time limit for approval of combinations: From 210 days to 150 days. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The Competition Commission of India (CCI) is now required to form a prima facie opinion on a combination within **30 days,** otherwise, the combination shall be deemed to have been approved.
- **Definition of control for classification of combinations:** Act modifies the definition of control as the ability to exercise material influence over management, affairs, or strategic commercial decisions.
- **Expansion of Scope of Cartels to Include "Hub and Spoke Arrangements":** Companies which are not engaged in identical or similar business activities can also be held liable for an **anti-competitive horizontal agreement (cartelization),** where they participate or intend to participate in facilitating such an agreement.

44. (b)

Explanation:

Bima Trinity will include following three components:

- **Bima Sugam**
  - Platform to integrate insurers and distributors on to one platform.
  - Acts as one-stop shop for customers, who at a later stage can pursue service requests and settlement of claims through the same portal.
- **Bima Vistar**
  - A bundled risk cover for life, health, property and casualties or accidents
  - Will have defined benefits for each risk that can be paid out faster than usual without the need for surveyors.
- **Bima Vahaks (carriers)**
  - Women-centric workforce in each Gram Sabha that will meet the women heads of each household to convince them about benefits of composite insurance product.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

45. (c)

Explanation:

City Investments to Innovate, Integrate, and Sustain (CITIIS) project:

- It is Part of Smart City Mission: CITIIS, or the City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain, is a sub-component of the Government of India's Smart Cities Mission. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Launched in **2018** (CITIIS 1.0).
- Components of CITIIS 1.0:
  - 12 city-level projects
  - Capacity-development activities in the State of **Odisha.**

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- Promoting integrated urban management at the national level.

Agencies Involved:

- CITIIS is a joint program of the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Agence Francaise de Development (AFD), Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) (Germany) the European Union (EU), and the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA**). **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The program is being coordinated and managed by the Program Management Unit (PMU) at NIUA in New Delhi.

46. (a)

Explanation:

- **World Economic Forum** (WEF) released **Future of Jobs Report 2023.**
- Fourth edition (first edition in 2016) of this bi-annual series explores how jobs and skills will evolve over the next **five years (2023-2027)**.
- It tracks labor-market impact of Fourth Industrial Revolution, green and energy transitions, supply chain shifts etc.
- In 2023, labor-market transformations driven by technological breakthroughs, such as the coming of age of generative artificial intelligence (AI), are being compounded by economic and geopolitical disruptions and growing social and environmental pressures.
- This fourth edition of the Future of Jobs Report therefore broadens its scope beyond technological change to also consider and address the labour-market impact of a multitude of concurrent trends, including the green and energy transitions, macroeconomic factors, and geo economic and supply-chain shifts. **Hence, option(a) is correct**.

47. (a)

Explanation:

- Operation Samudragupta was launched by the Narcotics Control bureau (NCB) in January 2022, to intercept contraband that is brought into India through the marine channel.
- It is part of the Union government's plan to make India drug-free by 2047.
  - The operation's main objective was to obtain useful information that could lead to the interdiction of ships carrying illegal substances.
  - The team communicated with drug law enforcement agencies including DRI and ATS Gujarat as well as intelligence agencies like the Intelligence Wing of the Indian Navy and NTRO.
  - The team also created a variety of domestic and foreign assets and employed technological interventions to give helpful intelligence.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

48. (b)

Explanation:

- Study has been published titled-**Balancing climate goals and biodiversity** protection: **legal implications of the 30x30 target** for land-based carbon removal, highlighting the conflicts between land-based **Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) Strategies.**
- Nations have committed to the "**30x30**" biodiversity target to safeguard 30% of the **world's terrestrial** and **marine** areas by **2030.**
- **Both statements are correct, but statement-II is not the correct explanation of statement-I.**

49. (c)

Explanation:

- **Aim:** The program aims **to provide internship opportunities to 25,000 fresh graduates** in **all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)** and **Smart Cities** across the country.
- **Concept:** TULIP has been conceived pursuant to the Budget 2020-21 announcement under the theme **'Aspirational India'** which laid emphasis on changing the **approach of education from 'doing by learning,' to 'learning by doing'.**
- **Area of Work:** The internship opportunities will be provided for 'Smart City' projects which range from positions in **urban planning, water supply, waste management, slum improvement** and **digital governance** among others.
- TULIP would also **benefit ULBs and smart cities.**
- It will lead to **infusion of fresh ideas and energy** with engagement of youth in co-creation of solutions for solving India's urban challenges.
- It would help enhance the value-to-market of India's graduates. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Duration:** Internship durations can range from **eight weeks to one year.**

Hence, statement (2) is correct.

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50. (b)

Explanation:

Antimicrobial resistance:

- Antimicrobial resistance happens when **germs like bacteria and fungi** develop the **ability to defeat the drugs** designed to kill them. That means the **germs are not killed** and continue to grow. Resistant infections can be difficult, and sometimes impossible, to treat.
- **Antimicrobial resistance** is an **urgent global public health threat,** killing at least 1.27 million people worldwide and associated with nearly 5 million deaths in 2019.
  - Antimicrobial resistance has the **potential to affect people** at any stage of life, as well as the healthcare, veterinary, and agriculture industries. This makes it one of the world's **most urgent public health problems.**

Both statement-I and statement-II are correct, and statement-II is not the correct explanation for statement-I.

51. (d)

Explanation:

- The Mahaparinibbana Sutta begins with the episode of **Vassakara,** minister in the court of Magadhan king Ajatshatru, visiting Buddha at Rajagriha seeking his advice for subjugating Vajji which was at that time in conflict with Magadha.
- **Buddha exclaimed to Vassakara that a kingdom like Vajji** who take all its decisions in concord and rise together in concord, is difficult to be defeated in a battlefield, he then hinted to Vassakara, such a kingdom can only be defeated if this alliance and concurrence between them is broken, and that can only be done via diplomacy.
- Following **Buddha's advice soon Ajatashatru** was able to overpower Vajji, as a tribute he later visited Buddha, an imagery of which is carved in the Bharhut stupa. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

52. (b)

Explanation:

- The **excavation of Ajanta caves started during the times of Satvahanas** and continued upto the times of Rashtrakutas with majorly two phases of development, one during the Satvahanas and other during Vakatakas. **Hence, statement (1) is correct**.
- These are located on the banks of **Waghora river**, which is a tributary of **Godavari River**. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Unlike, the nearby Ellora caves, which along with Buddhist caves have few Shaivite and Jaina caves as well, Ajanta caves are in its entirety Buddhist.
- In **cave no 26 there is a stupa which supports the famous Buddha's** Parnirvana, surrounded by figures in mourning. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

53. (b)

Explanation:

- Commonly depicted **Boddhisatvas** are:
  - Avalokiteshwara – Compassionate Buddha
  - Padmapani – Lotus bearer, one who can see all
  - Maitreya – Future Buddha
  - Amitabha – Buddha of heaven
  - Manjushri – Manifestation of Buddha wisdom
  - Smantabhadra – Associated with practice and meditation
  - Bhaisajyaguru – Medicine Buddha
  - Prajanaparamita – mother of Buddhas
- Together the **Buddha, Manjushri and Samantabhadra forms the Shakyamuni trinity** of Buddhism depicting the strength and wholeness that comes from joining wisdom with skilful means. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

54. (c)

Explanation:

Sun Temple	Geographical location	Built by	Special feature
Martand Sun Temple	Anantnag, Kashmir on the banks of Jhelum river	Lalitaditya Mukhopadhya of Karkota dynasty of Kashmir	Currently in ruins, But was made through amalgamation of Greek, Byzantine, Gupta and Roman style of architecture.
Modhera Sun Temple	Modhera, Gujarat on the banks of river Pushpavati	Bhima II of the Chalukyan dynasty	The idol of Sun God here exhibit a strong Iranian influence, with the sun god being depicted supporting belt and long boots.

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Konark Sun Temple	Odhisha	Narsimhan Dev I of Eastern Ganga dynasty	UNESCO world heritage site is shaped in a shape of a Ratha being pulled by seven horses, each depicting the seven days of the week.
Surya Narayana Temple, Arsavali	Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh	built in the 7th century CE by *Kalinga king Devendra Varma*	In Arsavalli Suryanarayana Temple, twice a year, in March and September, the rays of the Sun fall at the feet of the deity.
Dakshinanaraka temple	Gaya, River on banks of Phalgu river	South Indian emperor Prataparudra of Warangal	At equinoxes the sun rays directly fall in the sanctum sanctorum over the idol of Surya
Surya Pahar	Gopalpura, Assam	--	Surya pahar has a collection of over 500 shrines over its slopes dedicated to Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Buddhism as well as Jainism.
Bhramanya Dev Temple	Unnao, Madhya Pradesh	Construction of the current structure patronized by the Marathas	The metal covered God's idol is on a platform that is covered with black plates. A unique feature is 21 triangles symbolic of 21 phases of the sun are engraved in the shrine
Suryanar Kovil	Kumbakonam, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	Chola king Kollutunga (maternal Grandson of Rajendra I)	Along with Surya the other navgrahas are also worshipped here.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

55. (d)

Explanation:

Existing Traditions from India Recognized by UNESCO as Intangible World Heritage

- Tradition of Vedic Chanting
- Ramlila
- Kuttiyatam (Sanskrit Theatre from Kerala)
- Ramman (religious festival and ritual theatre of Garhwal region of Himalyas)
- Mudiyettu (dance drama of Kerala)
- Kalbelia folk Dance, Rajasthan
- Chhau Dance, Bengal
- Buddhist Chanting of Ladakh
- Sankirtana, Ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur
- Traditional art of making brass and copper utensils among Thanteras of Punjab
- Yoga
- Navrooz
- Kumbh Mela
- Durgo Pujo
- Garba, Gujrat

Hence, option (d) is correct.

56. (b)

Explanation:

- **Vijayanagara rulers** introduced a **new style of temple architecture** named the **Provida style,** with large number of pillars as its prominent features.
- Gopurams or Gateways, which were earlier present only on one side, were built on all side by the Vijayanagara rulers, largest of these was called Raya-gopuram. **Hence, statement (1) is correct**.
- The **star shaped ground plan** is a characteristic feature of **Hoyasala** architecture. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct**.
- The **Vijayanagara temples have characteristic carved pillars** as against the smooth pillars of Chola period, they were adorned with horse as a motif. 'Varaha' was the royal emblem of Vijayanagara. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- Amman Shrine was a subsidiary shrine in the main temple complex in Vijayanagara temples, here the spouse of chief deity was kept. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

57. (a)

Explanation:

- **Qila Rai Pithora or Lalkot:** The city was established by **Prithviraj Chauhan,** who was also known as **Rai**

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Pithora. Delhi was initially in the hands of Tomar Rajputs from whose hands it was captured by Prithviraj's ancestors. Anangpal, a Tomar ruler possibly created the first known regular defence – Lal Kot, which was captured by Prithviraj Chauhan and he extended it to Qila Rai Pithora.

- **Siri** – Created by **Allaudin Khilji**, during the **beginning of 14th century**, as the second city of Delhi. The Siri fort is represented today by stretches of thick stone walls and a reservoir called Hauz Khas.
- **Tughluqabad** – Established by **Ghiyassudin Tughlaq** during 1420s.
- **Dinapanah** – Established by Mughal ruler **Humayun**, in the region of Purana Qila.
- **Shahjahanabad** – Established by Mughal Ruler Shah Jahan as its imperial capital, is represented by today's Old Delhi region. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

58. (c)

Explanation:

- **Pokkali rice** – Kerala; is a **highly salt resistant variety** that is why suitable to be cultivated in backwaters of Kerala.
- **Black Rice** – Manipur; Locally known as Chakkhao**,** also used in traditional medicines. Considered as a superfood, has nutritional properties similar to quinoa with additional anti-oxidant and anti-carcinogenic properties
- **Mud Rice** – Assam; locally known as Boka Saul; also known as the 'magic rice' doesn't need cooking, and can be prepared by simply soaking the rice in water.
- **Kala namak rice** – Uttar Pradesh; Kalanamak is a traditional variety of **paddy with a black husk and a strong fragrance** grown in the Terai belt of Uttar Pradesh. It is considered a 'gift from Lord Buddha' to the people of the Sravasti when he visited the region after enlightenment.
- **Kala jeera rice** – Koraput, **Odhisha** - The black-coloured rice variety, also known as the 'Prince of Rice', is famous for its aroma, taste, texture and nutritional value. Tribal farmers of the Koraput region have preserved the rice variety for around 1,000 years. As the rice grains resemble cumin seeds, it is also called Kala Jeera. Consumption of the rice variety helps in increasing haemoglobin levels and improves metabolism in the body. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

59. (a)

Explanation:

- The construction of **Double Dome was started by the Lodhi Dynasty**, the tomb of Shikandar Lodhi supports a Double Dome. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct**.
- The Indian rulers, before the Muslim advent were known to use the Slab and Beam method which is the Trabeate style of architecture, the **arch and lintel or the Arcuate style was introduced in India by the Turks. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct**.
- The use of white marble, which gained prominence during the time of Shah Jahan, was being used in earlier Mughal buildings as well, with buildings such as **Humayun's tomb having used the same along with red sandstone to give a two-colour effect.** Further, during the time of Jahangir, the tomb of Imad-ud-Daulah was built in white marble. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct**.
- Kiosks, Eaves, Balconies built in the Sultanate period were adopted from Rajasthan and Gujrati architecture. **Hence, statement (4) is correct**.

60. (d)

Explanation:

- **Suhrawadis, unlike the Chistis were not aversive of royal patronage,** and even accepted royal patronage from Sultan Illutumish.
- This **Silsilah was founded by Sheikh Shihabuddin Suhrawardi in Baghdad** but it was established in India by Sheikh Bahauddin Zakariya (1182-1262) who was given the title of 'Sheikh-ul-islam' by Iltutmish.
- He opened his first khanqah in Multan.
- They accepted royal patronage and amassed a lot of property.
- They believed that a Sufi should own the three attributes of property, knowledge and hal (mystical enlightenment).
- They observed religious rituals and advocated fusion of mysticism and 'ilm' (scholarship).
- They became popular in Punjab, Sindh, Kashmir and parts of Bengal. **Hence, Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct**

61. (c)

Explanation:

- **Abu Fazal** was Akbar's historian credited for the writing of the Akbarnama. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**

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- **Abu Fazal Mamuri** was the historian of Aurangzeb who wrote the Tuzuk-I-Aurangzeb, and was also the co-author of **Shah Jahan**'s biography. **Hence, pair (4) is correctly matched.**
- **Abul Hamid Lahori** was the official historian of **Shah Jahan** and wrote the Padshahnama**. Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**
- **Gulbadan Begum** was the half-sister of Humayun, who wrote the Humayunnama. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- The two Mughal kings Babur **(**Baburnama) and Jahangi**r (**Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri) wrote autobiographies.

62. (a)

Explanation:

- When the Turks conquered the country, they divided it into several tracts called the **iqtas** which were parcelled out among the leading Turkish nobles.
- The holders of these offices were known as **Muqtis or Walis.** Muqtis were the heads of iqtas not the Parganas. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- At first Muqtis were almost independent, they were expected to maintain law and order in the tracts, and collect land revenue due to the government.
- Out of the money collected they were expected to maintain their troops, and send the balance to due to the central government, whatever was left could be taken as their salary. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Towards the end of Sultanate rule under **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** as the Central government became weaker, the office of Muqtis was **made hereditary**. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Below the Iqtas**,** there were shiqs and thereafter the parganas. Parganas was headed by Amil, whose primary responsibility was to collect land revenue, he was supported by the Shiqdar, who assisted Amil and maintained law and order. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

63. (b)

Explanation:

- Dara Sikhon was a follower of the liberal **Qadariya silsilah of Sufism.** Naqshabandi Silsilah was a conservationist school, made famous by the **Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi** who was a contemporary of Akbar, Aurangzeb was a follower of this silsilah. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- 'Majma-ul-Bahrain' literally meaning the confluence of two oceans, written by Dara Shikhon talks about **the unity of Islam and Hinduism. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Dara Shikhon** was made crown prince by his father, but was defeated by Aurangzeb in **the Battle of Samugarh**, from their he ran away and took shelter in a Rajput principality. The ruler of the Rajput Principality then handed over Dara to Aurangzeb in a Diplomatic parley. Therefore, Dara was not killed during the battle, rather was executed later in **Shahjahanabad. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- **Francois Bernier** was a French traveller, who acted as a personal physician to Dara Shikhon, his records of the latter's funeral is being used as a reference in search of the yet to be found grave of Dara. His book is also quoted in the **Ayodhya Ramjanamabhoomi verdict** of Supreme court. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

64. (c)

Explanation:

- Allaudin, as part of its reformative policies of land revenue ordered the effective measurement of all of the land under the Sultanate. Special officers named **Patwaris** were appointed for this purpose and assisted **the Amils** in measuring the land. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- To ensure the regular supply of cheap foodgrains, he ordered the entire doab region to be converted to Khalisa, or the crown lands. It meant that the area extending from present day Meerut to Kara near Allahabad would be paid directly to the state, that is the land in this region will not be assigned as iqta to anyone. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- A major reason for Allaudin's rate control measures was the maintenance of large standing army. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- 'Rasm-e-miyana' literally meaning the middle way, was the name of strategy adopted by **Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq** for dealing with **Mongol invasions**. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

65. (a)

Explanation:

- **'Tulughma' system** of Babur involved dividing his infantry into units, so that attack on the enemy can be carried out in waves, this was in deviation to the earlier

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pattern of warfare in India, where suddenness with full might of the army at once, was the prevalent method of warfare. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

- 'Rumi' was an ottoman device that included the creation of **breastwork** erected between the two carts on which soldiers could rest their guns and fire. **Hence, statement (2) is correct**
- Even before the advent of Babur, gunpowder had been developing in India, and Sultanate rulers did employ a rudimentary artillery. Although, Babur in his autobiography claims to have used gunpowder for the first time in India during his siege of the fortress of Bhirra. Apparently, gunpowder was known in India, but its use became common in north India from the time of Babur's advent. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct**.

66. (c)

Explanation:

- Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq is regarded as an ill-fated **idealist** in Indian history, known for his experiments that backfired such as granting of loans to the peasants, and token currency etc.
- It was during his reign that Moroccan traveller **Ibn Battuta** visited Delhi, and after his stay in the city he was sent to China as state ambassador.
- He opened the sultanate offices for both Indian Muslims and Hindus, which is considered as an important reason for his downfall. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

67. (a)

Explanation:

- During the Mughal period, the art of miniature painting gained patronage, with Mughals blending features of both the Indian and Persian styles.
- The flat effect of the Persian style began to be replaced by the roundness of Indian brush, giving pictures a **three-dimensional effect**.
- Indian colours like Peacock blue, Indian red along with the central Asian and Persian tradition of Gold dust started to be used.
- During Mughal period the **element of foresightening** was taken from Portugese and incorporated in Indian Paintings. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Mughals brought in India the tradition of a single painting being developed by different painters. The faces were made by one painter then the feet would be painted by another. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Akbar, not Jehangir established an entire department known as Tasvir Khana devoted to paintings, where the artists were hired on a full-time basis. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

68. (d)

Explanation:

- Empire was divided into different administrative units called Mandalams, Nadus, Sthalas and finally into gramas.
- Governor of Mandalam was called Mandaleshwar or Nayak. Nayaks were allotted territory called Nayakatan and Nayaks were frequently transferred from one territory to other.
- Top-grade officers of army were known as Nayaks or Poligars. They were granted land in lieu of their services which were called amaram.
- A body of 12 functionaries known as Ayangars, conducted village affairs.
- Manyams were tax free lands.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

69. (b)

Explanation:

- The Berar Sultanate was annexed by Ahmednagar in 1574AD.
- Bidar was annexed by Bijapur in 1619AD.
- Ahmednagar was annexed by Aurangzeb in 1633AD
- Bijapur was annexed by Aurangzeb in 1686AD
- Golconda got annexed by Mughals in 1687AD

Henc, option (b) is correct.

70. (b)

Explanation:

Official	Function
Sitadhyaksha	an official in charge of agriculture; **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
Antapal	Looked after border forts
Samahartri	Responsible for maintaining revenue records.
Rajjukas	Surveyors in rural areas

Hence, option (b) is correct

71. (b)

Explanation:

- The Eightfold Path consists of eight practices: right view, right resolve, right speech, right conduct, right

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livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, and right samadhi ('meditative absorption or union'; alternatively, equanimous meditative awareness).

- The Noble Eightfold Path is one of the principal summaries of the **Buddhist teachings** taught to lead to the arhatship. **Hence, option (b) is correct**.

72. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Satavahanas established their rule in the Deccan** in the first century BCE after the decline of the Mauryas. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- They made **Pratishthana (modern Paithan in Maharashtra) their capital.** They were also known as the **Andhras. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The Puranas and inscriptions remain important sources for the history of the Satavahanas. Among the inscriptions, the **Nasik and Nanaghad inscriptions** throw much light on the reign of Gautamiputra Satakarni.

73. (c)

Explanation:

- Vijayanagara or "city of victory" was the name of both a city and an empire.
- The empire **was founded in the fourteenth century** (1336 AD) by **Harihara and Bukka** of the Sangama dynasty. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- They made Hampi the capital city. In 1986, Hampi was declared a **World Heritage site by UNESCO. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It stretched from the river Krishna in the north to the extreme south of the peninsula.
- Vijayanagar Empire was **ruled by four important dynasties** and they are:
  - Sangama
  - Saluva
  - Tuluva
  - Aravidu

74. (c)

Explanation:

- Surdas was renowned poet, saint, musician of medieval India, who was known for his devotional composition dedicated to lord Krishna .
- Surdas compositions include sursagara,sursaravalli and sahitya Lahiri are finest examples of devotional poetry in Hindi language.
- Surdas poetry often focused on love between Radha and Krishna, and he is particularly renowned for his vivid description of Krishna Leela on playful pastime of lord Krishna
- His work also contains many spiritual and philosophical insights and is considered to be a valuable source of knowledge on Hinduism and bhakti tradition.
- **Hence, option (c) is correct .**

75. (d)

Explanation:

- Afif wrote **Tarikh -I-Firuz Shahi.**
- He was contemporary of sultan and talked about the rule of Firuz based on people's welfare.
- "Shams-i Siraj, the author of the other Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi, is a writer of a very different character. A painstaking and laborious chronicler, he enters details of little moment to the general reader, but of importance to the historian and archaeologist."

Hence, option (d) is correct.

76. (c)

Explanation:

Krishnadevaraya:

- He was the ruler of the **Tuluva dynasty** of **Vijayanagar empire** (1509-29 AD).
- His rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation.
- He is credited with building some fine temples and **adding impressive gopurams** to many important south Indian temples.
- He **also founded** a suburban township near Vijayanagar called **Nagalapuram** after his mother. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- He composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the **Amuktamalyada. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Vijayanagar was founded in **1336 by Harihara and Bukka** of Sangama dynasty.
- They originally served under Kakatiya rulers of Warangal .
- Eight eminent scholars known as Ashtadiggajas **were at Krishnadeva Raya of Tuluva dynasty.**

77. (c)

Explanation:

- In 1347, Bahmani kingdoms was founded by Alauddin **Bahman shah** also known as Hasan Gangu with its **capital at Gulbarga**. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

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- 14 sultans ruled over his kingdom.
- Among them, Alauddin Bahman shah, Muhammad shah I and Feroz shah were important. **Mahmud Gawan, a Persian merchant** led Bahmani kingdom reached new zenith. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Numerous mosques, madrassas and libraries were built.
  - The Juma Masjid at Gulbarga the Golconda Fort
  - The Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur
  - The Madrasas of Muhammad Gawan

78. (c)

Explanation:

- Guru Arjan, the Sikh religion's fifth Guru (1581–1606) and its first martyr.
- One of the greatest of the Sikh Gurus, Arjan took over the leadership of the Sikh community from his father, Guru Ram Das, and successfully expanded it.
- He quickly completed the Harimandir, the Golden Temple, at Amritsar, where all Sikhs could worship as they pleased.
- He expanded that great Sikh centre commercially and became the first Guru to serve as both temporal and spiritual head of the Sikhs.
- The social reform and missionary efforts by earlier Gurus were extended under him.
- Guru Arjan updated the scriptures of the Sikhs and prepared the Kartarpur Pothi, the volume upon which the canonical Adi Granth, or Guru Granth Sahib ("The Granth as the Guru"), the sacred scripture of the Sikhs, is based.
- He was also a prolific poet who created hymns of great lyrical quality. **Hence, option (c) is correct**

79. (b)

Explanation:

- In 1210, **Aibak** died of injuries received in a fall from his horse while playing **chaugan (polo).**
- He was succeeded by **Iltutmish** who the son-in-law of Aibak was**.**
- **Iltutmish** must be regarded as the **real consolidator of the Turkish conquests** in **north India.**
- At the time of his accession, **Ali Mardan Khan** had declared himself the **king of Bengal and Bihar.**
- The **Rajputs** found an opportunity to assert their independence. The **regions of Kalinjar, Gwaliyar,** and **eastern Rajasthan,** which encompassed **Ajmer** and **Bayana** successfully liberated themselves from **Turkish domination.**
- At about the same time, **Iltutmish** took steps to recover **Gwaliyar, Bayana, Ajmer and Nagor.**
- During the early years of his reign, Iltutmish's attention was concentrated on the northwest. A new danger to his position arose with the conquest of **Ghazni** by **Khwarizm Shah.**
- **Qubacha**, a fellow **slave of Aibak**, had declared himself an independent ruler of **Multan** and seized **Lahore** and parts of the **Punjab. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Balban** organized a **strong centralized army,** both to deal with **internal disturbances**, and to **repel the Mongols** who had entrenched themselves in the **Punjab** and posed a serious danger to the **Delhi Sultanate.**
- **Diwan-i-arz: Balban** reorganized the **military department (diwan-i-arz)** and pensioned off those soldiers and troopers who were no longer fit for service. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Balban** adopted a policy of '**blood and iron' to deal with Mewatis, Rajput zamindars and Dacoits of Ganga-Jamuna Doab and Awadh.**
- **Iltutmish** also ousted **Qubacha** from **Multan** and **Uchch**. The frontiers of the **Delhi Sultanate**, thus, **reached up to the Indus** once again.

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80. (a)

Explanation:

- Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) is a digital form of currency notes issued by a central bank.
- **RBI** published a **Concept Note** which explains the objectives, choices, benefits and risks of issuing a CBDC in India, referred to as e₹ (digital Rupee).
- It is substantially not different from banknotes, but being digital it is likely to be easier, faster and cheaper. It also has all the transactional benefits of other forms of digital money.
- Reserve Bank broadly defines CBDC as **the legal tender** issued by a central bank in a digital form
- CBDC, being a sovereign currency, holds unique advantages of central bank money viz. trust, safety, liquidity, settlement finality and integrity.
- CBDC can be classified into two broad types of viz. **general purpose or retail (CBDC-R)** and **wholesale (CBDC-W)**. Retail CBDC would be potentially available for use by all viz. private sector, non-financial consumers and businesses while wholesale CBDC is designed for restricted access to select financial institutions. While Wholesale CBDC is intended for the settlement of interbank transfers and related wholesale transactions, Retail CBDC is an electronic version of cash primarily meant for retail transactions. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- CBDC can be structured as **'token-based' or 'account-based'.** A token-based CBDC is a bearer-instrument like banknotes, meaning whosoever holds the tokens at a given point in time would be presumed to own them. In contrast, an account-based system would require maintenance of record of balances and transactions of all holders of the CBDC and indicate the ownership of the monetary balances. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

81. (a)

Explanation:

Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC):

- A **non-statutory apex council under the Ministry of Finance** constituted by the Executive Order in 2010. The **Raghuram Rajan committee (2008)** on financial sector reforms first proposed the creation of FSDC. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- It is chaired by **the finance minister** and its **members include** the heads of all Financial Sector Regulators **(RBI, SEBI, PFRDA & IRDA),** Finance Secretary, Secretary of Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Secretary of Department of Financial Services (DFS), and Chief Economic Adviser. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- In 2018, the government reconstituted FSDC to include the Minister of State responsible for the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Secretary of Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Chairperson of the **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI)** and the Revenue Secretary.
- **FSDC sub-committee** is headed by the **Governor of RBI.**
- The Council can **invite experts to its meeting if required.**
- It works to **strengthen and institutionalize the mechanism** for maintaining financial stability, enhancing inter-regulatory coordination and promoting financial sector development.
- **To monitor macro-prudential supervision of the economy** it assesses the functioning of large financial conglomerates. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

82. (d)

Explanation:

- **SOFR** is a benchmark rate that reflects the cost of overnight **borrowing in the U.S. Treasury repurchase** market. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) is a benchmark interest rate that reflects the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by Treasury securities. It was introduced as an alternative to LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) and is published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

83. (a)

Explanation:

- Driving the Mission's core objectives, **Karmayogi Bharat**, a government owned, not-for-profit special purpose vehicle, has been established by DoPT, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions, and is entrusted with the responsibility for owning, managing, maintaining and improving the **iGOT (Integrated Government Online Training) Karmayogi Platform**.
- The curated collection of courses is available on the iGOT Karmayogi Platform for consumption by Young Professionals, and Consultants engaged in various Ministries, Government Departments, and Organizations to enhance their knowledge, skills, and abilities.

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- The iGOT Karmayogi Platform is a comprehensive online **portal to guide government officials in their capacity building journey**. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- The portal combines 6 functional hubs for online learning, competency management, career management, discussions, events and networking.
- In line with the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision for building a Viksit Bharat, Mission Karmayogi (National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building) has been playing an integral role in nurturing a smart, citizen-friendly and future-ready public workforce.

84. (a)

Explanation:

- The **National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)** is a framework **initiated by the Ministry of Education,** Government of India, aimed at evaluating and ranking higher education institutions across the country. It was **launched in 2015** with the objective of fostering a culture of excellence in higher education institutions and encouraging them to strive for better performance**. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct, and statement (2) is correct.**

Parameters under NIRF:

- **Teaching, Learning, and Resources:** These are fundamental aspects evaluated in the NIRF rankings. It includes factors like student-faculty ratio, faculty qualification, and infrastructure.
- **Research and Professional Practice:** This parameter assesses the quantity and quality of research produced by institutions, patents filed, and collaborative projects.
- **Graduation Outcome:** NIRF considers factors related to students' success after graduation, such as placement, median salary, and university examination performance.
- **Outreach and Inclusivity:** The framework evaluates how institutions are engaging with society, their efforts toward inclusivity, diversity, and socially relevant initiatives.
- **Perception:** Perception surveys among academics, employers, and the general public contribute to this parameter, gauging the institution's image and reputation. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

85. (a)

Explanation:

Kalasa-Banduri Nala Project:

- It is undertaken by the Government of Karnataka to improve **drinking water supply** to the **three districts of Belagavi, Dharwad, and Gadag.**
- It involves building across **Kalasa and Banduri**, two tributaries of the **Mahadayi (Mhadei) river** to divert water to the **Malaprabha river (a tributary of Krishna river). Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- Malaprabha river supplies drinking water to Dharwad, Belgaum, and Gadag districts.
- Kalasa-Banduri project was planned in **1989**; Goa raised an objection to it.
- The Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal was set up in 2010. **Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra** are parties to the tribunal.

86. (c)

Explanation:

- The **UN (United Nations)** members agreed on a **High Seas Treaty** to ensure the protection and sustainable use of marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction.
- It was agreed during talks led by the UN during the **Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) on Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ)** in New York, the US.
- The treaty is **yet to be formally adopted as members** are yet to ratify it. Once adopted, the treaty will be **legally binding.**
- **High seas** are the area beyond a **country's Exclusive Economic Zone** (that extends up to **200 nautical miles (370 km) from the coastline)** and till where a nation has jurisdiction over living and non-living resources. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

Features of the UN High Seas Treaty:

- **Access and Benefit-sharing Committee:** It will set up an access and benefit-sharing committee to frame guidelines. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Environmental Impact Assessments:** Signatories will have to conduct **environmental impact assessments before the exploitation** of marine resources.
- **Consent from Indigenous Community**
- **No State can claim its right over marine genetic resources** of areas beyond national jurisdiction.
- **Clearing-House Mechanism:** Members will have to provide the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM), established as part of the treaty, with details like the objective of the research, geographical area of collection, names of sponsors, etc.
- **Funding:** The COP will also oversee the functioning of the treaty.

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- **Significance:** The treaty is significant in achieving the 30x30 target set at **UN CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) COP15** under which the countries agreed to protect 30% of oceans by 2030.

87. (a)

Explanation:

- Recently, the Government of India, in consultation with the **Reserve Bank of India**, has decided to issue **Sovereign Gold Bonds** (SGBs) in tranches for 2023-24.
- The first SGB scheme was launched by the Government in November 2015, **under Gold Monetisation Scheme** with an objective **to reduce the demand for physical gold** and shift a part of the domestic savings - used for the purchase of gold - into financial savings.
  - **Issuer:** Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the Government of India.
  - **Eligibility:** Open to resident individuals, Hindu Undivided Family **HUFs**, Trusts, Universities, and Charitable Institutions. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
  - **Tenor:** Eight years with an option for premature redemption after the fifth year.
  - **Minimum Investment:** One gram of gold.
  - **Maximum Limit:** 4 Kg for individuals, 4 Kg for HUFs, and 20 Kg for trusts per fiscal year.
  - **Collateral:** Can be used as collateral for loans.
  - **Tax Treatment:** Interest is taxable, but capital gains tax on redemption is exempt for individuals.
  - **Tradability:** SGBs are tradable.
  - **SLR Eligibility:** Bonds obtained by banks can contribute to their Statutory Liquidity Ratio requirements. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

88. (b)

Explanation:

- The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** and the **Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD),** have launched the Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) Programme in Seychelles. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- India has been chosen as the Partner Administration and has provided **Tax Expert** for this programme. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It is expected to be of 12 months duration where India aims to aid Seychelles in strengthening its tax administration by transferring technical know-how and skills to its tax auditors through sharing of best audit practices.

89. (b)

Explanation:

- **UNSC 1267** committee was **first set up in 1999** (updated in 2011 and 2015) and strengthened after the September 2001 attacks.
- It is now known as the Da'esh and Al Qaeda Sanctions Committee.
- It comprises all permanent and non-permanent members of the **United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- The 1267 list of terrorists is a global list, with a UNSC stamp.
- It is **one of the most important and active UN subsidiary bodies** working on efforts to combat **terrorism,** particularly in relation to Al Qaeda and the Islamic State group.
- It **discusses UN efforts to limit the movement of terrorists,** especially those related to travel bans, the freezing of assets and arms embargoes for terrorism.

90. (c)

Explanation:

- **Monkeypox (Mpox)** is a zoonosis, a disease that is transmitted from **animals to humans,** with cases often found close to tropical rainforests where there are animals that carry the **virus**. Evidence of monkeypox virus infection has been found in animals including squirrels, Gambian pouched rats, dormice, different species of monkeys and others. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The disease can also **spread from humans to humans**. It can be transmitted through contact with bodily fluids, lesions on the skin or on internal mucosal surfaces, such as in the mouth or throat, respiratory droplets and contaminated objects. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Detection of **viral DNA** by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is the preferred laboratory test for Mpox. The best diagnostic specimens are taken directly from the rash – skin, fluid or crusts, or biopsy where feasible. Antigen and antibody detection methods may not be useful as they do not distinguish between **orthopoxviruses.**

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91. (a)

Explanation:

- The **Ministry of Power and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy** have jointly launched a National Mission to quickly identify emerging technologies in the power sector and develop them indigenously, at scale, for deployment within and outside India. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The National Mission, titled "Mission on Advanced and High-Impact Research (**MAHIR**)" aims to facilitate indigenous research, development and demonstration of the latest and emerging technologies **in the power sector. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- By identifying emerging technologies and taking them to the implementation stage, the Mission seeks to leverage them as the main fuel for future economic growth and thus make India a manufacturing hub of the world.
- The Mission will be funded by pooling financial resources of the Ministry of Power, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and the Central Public Sector Enterprises under the two Ministries. Any additional funding needed will be mobilized from Government of India's budgetary resources.
- Planned for an initial period of **five years from 2023-24 to 2027-28**, the Mission will follow the technology life cycle approach of Idea to Product.

92. (a)

Explanation:

- Researchers have utilized **machine learning** to uncover a potential new antibiotic named Abaucin, specifically targeting the highly resilient **Acinetobacter baumannii bacteria**. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- Abaucin is known to interfere with the normal functioning of the CCR2 protein, disrupting lipoprotein trafficking within A. baumannii cells.
- Genetic studies suggest that Abaucin might impede the movement of internally produced lipoproteins to the outer membrane of the bacteria.
- Abaucin exhibits selectivity, affecting the growth of A. baumannii exclusively without impacting other Gram-negative bacteria.
- Acinetobacter baumannii is a **Gram-negative bacterium** characterized by a protective outer membrane, granting it resistance against antibiotics.
- This bacterium has been associated with hospital-acquired infections in India.
- Acknowledged as a "red alert" pathogen, Acinetobacter baumannii possesses an exceptional ability to develop resistance against all presently available antibiotics.

93. (a)

Explanation:

- **India leads five countries** named as the **"Laundromat"** countries that **buy Russian oil** and **sell processed products to European countries,** thus sidestepping European sanctions against Russia. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Five countries — **China, India, Singapore, Turkey and the UAE** — have turned into "laundromats" for European countries that imposed price caps on Russian crude. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Western countries that have largely banned the imports of oil from Russia imported EUR 42 billion worth of oil products from countries that have increased imports of Russian crude oil in the 12 month period since Russia's invasion, says a report by the Finnish non-government agency Centre for Research on Energy & Clean Air.

94. (b)

Explanation:

- The **People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)** is a register that contains comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resource (flora and fauna), their medicinal or any other use and any other Traditional Knowledge associated with them.
- The current PBR preparation methodology being considered for widespread official use has been **developed by National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)**. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The PBR materializes the creation of a decentralized country wide database on:
  - Status of biodiversity resources comprising of the **floral and faunal species**, **distribution** and **population.**
  - Various factors such as harvest from natural populations, changes in agricultural practices or anthropological adversities that have degraded the natural ambience.
  - Ongoing involvement of local communities/ individuals in sustainable use and conservation of biological resources.

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- **Traditional / local knowledge** widely shared and publicly disclosed such as methods of preservation of food, treatment of human or animal diseases etc. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Local knowledge** only partially disclosed such as an endemic plant species that is believed to possess medicinal properties.
- Feed pertinent information, such as volume of trade and prices of **medicinal plants** back to the communities

95. (a)

Explanation:

- The **Amazon rainforest** is a wet broadleaf forest that takes up the majority of the South America's Amazon basin. Because of its **vast biodiversity**, it stands to be the world's largest rainforest.
- Many rivers including the **Amazon River** crisscross the forest.
- The forest flourished during the Eocene era allowing different species to evolve and survive.
- The vast forest plays a critical role in keeping the local and regional climate in check.
- The Amazon rainforest spreads across nine countries namely **Brazil**, **Ecuador**, **Venezuela**, **Suriname**, **Peru**, **Colombia**, **Bolivia**, **Guyana**, and French Guiana. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- Some of these countries hold a bigger part of the Amazon Forest than others.

96. (b)

Explanation:

- **Bioremediation** is the use of either naturally occurring or deliberately introduced microorganisms to consume and break down environmental pollutants, in order to clean a polluted site. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- However, implementing a bioremediation project usually takes up to two or three years, necessitating a short-term solution for landfill fires in the summer.
- In summer, the biodegradable fraction composts much faster, increasing the temperature of the heap to beyond 70-80° C.
- **Indian municipal solid waste** consists of about 60% biodegradable material, 25% non-biodegradable material and 15% inert materials, like silt and stone. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Higher temperature + flammable material = a chance for the landfill to catch fire. Some fires have been known to go on for months.

97. (b)

Explanation:

- Thermal treatment of hazardous waste involves pyrolysis, gasification, and incineration techniques, depending upon the nature of the waste and the end-product application.
- **Pyrolysis** is the heating of an organic material, such as biomass, in the absence of oxygen. Biomass pyrolysis is usually conducted at or above 500 °C, providing enough heat to deconstruct the strong biopolymers.
- **Incineration** is a rapid **oxidation** process, which is used to convert VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds) and other gaseous hydrocarbon pollutants to **carbon dioxide and water. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Torrefaction** converts **biomass in the absence of oxygen** at a temperature of **200–300°C** to produce torrefied materials, bio-oils, **biochar**, etc. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Gasification** is a process that converts organic or fossil-based carbonaceous materials at high temperatures (>700°C), without combustion, with a controlled amount of oxygen and/or steam into **carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and carbon dioxide**. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

98. (d)

Explanation:

- **Recently, the dead coral reefs were observed near** Kurusadai (Tamil Nadu), one of the 21 uninhabited islands forming the **Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park**.
- The primary reason behind this loss is **Kappaphycus alvarezii, a seaweed species** deliberately introduced for commercial cultivation some two decades ago. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- Seaweed is the name given to the many species of marine algae and plants that grow in water bodies such as rivers, seas and oceans

99. (c)

Explanation:

- As per the **India State of Forest Report-2021**, forest and tree cover in the country increased by 2,241 square

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kilometres since the last assessment in 2019. **India's total forest and tree cover was 80.9 million hectares, which accounted for 24.62% of the geographical area of the country**.

- The report said 17 States and Union Territories had more than 33% of their area under forest cover.
- **Madhya Pradesh had the largest forest cover**, followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The top five States in **terms of forest cover as a percentage** of their total geographical area were **Mizoram (84.53%),** Arunachal Pradesh (79.33%), Meghalaya (76%), Manipur (74.34%) and Nagaland (73.90%). **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

100. (c)

Explanation:

- **According to the 1958 Geneva Convention on the** High Seas, parts of the sea that are not included in the territorial waters or the internal waters of a country are known as the high seas.
- It is the area beyond **a country's Exclusive Economic Zone (that extends up to 200 nautical miles (370 km) from the coastline)** and till where a nation has jurisdiction over living and non-living resources. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- No country is responsible for the management and protection of resources on the high seas.
- **Recently, the UN (United Nations) members agreed on a High Seas Treaty** to ensure the protection and sustainable use of marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction.
- It was agreed during talks led by the UN during the **Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) on Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ)** in **New York, the US. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The treaty is yet to be formally adopted as members are **yet to ratify it**. Once adopted, the treaty will be **legally binding.**

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